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MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

ITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

...g of ...ding.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
UESDAY ... P. M. 09.				
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st May	MOREA	11000	.....	...
7th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9606
15th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
6th June	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	CORINNA	6810	.....	...
3rd "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, mouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting mer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the LLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAG-GE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The ntion of Passengers is called to the importance having their Baggage labelled with port of des-tion.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day sailing. All Passengers must attend at that e between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for dical inspection by the Health Officer of the rt, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail amer unless so examined and conveyed thence the Company's Tenders. Special attention is rected to these regulations, which are imperative der the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the ail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the raits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued favourable terms.
ase rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.
or Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
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LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gulfmber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Forest	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabcevich.....	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS			
BAOQUEHEM ...	4,396	G. Raisich	6th April 1909
VORWAERTS ...	5,990	B. Bednars.....	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,388	B. Cobol.....	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS,

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 48 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
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BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,686	Thur 1st Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 2nd Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 5th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein. Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,686 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "A Steamer," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

31st March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC ..	6,385	Guiconet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	5th Aug. "
NERA	6,548	X.....	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Rubattino Paces.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon..	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 290 PASSENGERS.

THE above fine "Express" steamer will sail from Bombay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL on the 6th April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and tranship direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool ..... Rs. 605
" " London ..... " 653
" " Marseilles ..... " 578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—
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" " KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
Karachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.
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AGENT,
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due, &c.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ltd., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244-55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anjung-Hsien	Limoyang	Peking
Chungchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Nengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nagasaki	Tsehlieg
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojen (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
GUSHEE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolyguage Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nafrobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergera.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to,

L. COMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Cashes granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLED PENDANTS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, OLIVINES, TOURMALINE, AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ, TURQUOISE, OPAL, PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15.

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,536,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
22, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amherst.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soumbaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines)	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Hathwa Raj, till the 15th of April 1909, for CONSTRUCTING a THREE STORIED BUILDING of Brick-masonry in extension of the Residential House, at Hathwa, Dist. Saran, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,30,892. Intending applicants should quote seperate rates for labour of construction and supply of materials. The Manager reserves the right of accepting part or whole of any Tender. Copy of the abstract may be had on application to the Undersigned.

T. C. BASU,
Raj Engineer,
Hathwa, Dist. Saran.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 444 of 1906.

1. CHUNILAL UTTAMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mirza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. BHIKACHAND LALLUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mirza Street, outside the Fort, a minor by his next friend his mother Zermerbai, widow of Lallobhai Vastachand ..... Plaintiffs.

V/S.

DEVIDAS MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 13th day of March, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Devidas Morarji, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Mirza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. — New No. 2791, Old Survey No. 3142, and New Survey No. 3-1894, and Municipal C. Ward No. 639, and Street No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jamastji Cooverji Arjania, on or towards the west by the property of Jegopaldas Ghanshamdas, on or towards the South by the Mirza Street aforesaid, and on or towards the East by the property of Chunilal Uttamchand and Bhikachand Lallubhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dahibai, widow of Devidas Morarji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 27th day of April, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 27th day of March, 1909.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR CAKE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his Office, in Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1909, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE, that will be produced at the Railway Company's Oil Mill, at Sabarmati, during the period from 1st January to 30th September, 1909.

Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Annas eight for each form.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Castor Cake" and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) only must accompany the tender without which no Tender will be considered.

In the event of a Contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco: & Carr: Superintendent.
Parel Works, 25th March, 1909.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT Mfg., Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st March, 1909 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1908.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1908.

3RD. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in place of the late Mr. Edulje Nusserwanjee Sethna and Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit as an additional Director of the Company.

4TH.—To appoint two directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5TH—To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

P. S.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th Inst. to the 9th April next both days inclusive.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1909.

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They are self-adjusting.
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WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

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THE FETE WILL OPEN
AT 5-30 P. M. (B. T.)
ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL.
GATES will be OPENED at 5 P. M. (B. T.)

All those who have Invitation Cards, Coupon and Ordinary Door Tickets, will be entitled to attend the Opening Ceremony.

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AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

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WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
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Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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THERAPION is sold in original Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 5/-. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package, or order is liable to be refused by Her Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
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The property is on view.

ANCTION SALE of 5973 Bags Berar Cotton Seed.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Prox. at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Arjoon Khimjee, in the open space between Elphinstone Bridge Road, and Raichur Street, Bombay, Port Trust Estate:

5973 bags Berar Cotton seed in lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd April, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the spot, by order of Messrs. Harnandrai Bejnath and Co. and on account and the risk of Messrs. P. Nasserwanji and Co., the following lot of coal, now lying immediately adjoining the north-east corner of the Burning ground at Tank Bunder.

About 724 tons Shrager's Jerriah Coal, Heap No. 45 of 4-3.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Motilal Vandravandas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right to collect outstandings amounting to Rs. 8035-1-11 due to the estate of the above named Insolvent.

A list of the above outstanding may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE at 1 P.M. (S.T.) Sharp.
BONA FIDE SALE.

High Class furniture for Drawing-room, Library and Office, Manufactured by Messrs. Breslaner and Co., and Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell the above at the Motor Union Rooms of Western India, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, First Floor, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 1 P. M. (S.T.) sharp.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 780 of 1906.
Abdool Hoosain
vs.
Sakinabai and others.

Pursuant to the Consent Judge's order, dated the 1st February, 1907, made in the above suit and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold, silver and pearl ornaments, such as gold bangles, sanklas, chhitals, kadlis, necklace of 7 strings, tulsipatia, buttons, nose-rings, with pearls, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Tents, next to the B. B. & C. I. Ry. office and opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror fish sideboards and dumb waiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bed stead, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, the property of Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Coy.'s Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jowari, cotton-seed, bags of bajree, bundles of cloth, luggage, bales of twist, empty casks, iron bars, bangles, cement, iron screws, pawras, books, bagging, teakwood planks, marble stones, charpie, bundles of tent, wooden cot, cane chairs, bar soap, earthen kujas, trunk luggage, old records, machinery, condemned sheets, heaps of grain sweeping, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Cullianji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Toolsidas Dharamsey, and Cassundas Balgowandas, in pursuance of the power of Sale, given to the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, bearing date, the 5th March, 1906, the undermentioned landed property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of lease-hold tenure, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the Elphinstone Land Estate, with the complete building thereon, situate at the Argyle Road, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466-6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and Assessed by the Assessor, and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4793, and Street No. 134, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, by the land of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now leased to Aba Hajee Tar Mahmed Salley, on or towards the south by Cooria Street, on or towards the east by the Argyle Road, on or towards the west by the land belonging to Bombay Port Trust, leased to Canji Ladha and Keerji Jaitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co., Solicitors, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH, 1909.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Screens, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chaukla, No. 6

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, sell, by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 31, Medow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit purchasers.

The balance of the electric goods.

6 coils wire and 110 yards of 19, 14, 19, 16 and 37, 18.

One lot 4" and 1" plain and screwed insulated conduit (pipes).

25 Ceiling Fans, 230 volts, a lot of shade carriers and galleries, cord ornaments, and dry batteries, Nettleford screws.

3 Blickensderfer typewriters and one Simplex soda machine.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WATCHES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), balance of consignment of 648 Superior watches for ladies and gentlemen in metal and sterling silver.

Also,

1. open face gold watch, by Jas. Mecabe.
2. hunting gold watch by John Jones.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE Property Situate at Hassankhan Khalifa Street, in Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Lalbibi, widow of Piroo Raj Mahomed, and Bai Fatmabi, widow of Gani Piroo, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of May, 1903, and made between the said Bai Lalbibi, widow of Piroo Raj Mahomed, bai Fatmabibi, widow of Gani Piroo of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2023, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 415 and Street Nos. 48, 56 and which all premises are situated at Hassankhan Khalifa Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Hasan Khalifa Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Abdool Rahman Shaik Buland, and on or towards the south by the property of Ibrahim Chand.

FOR further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 28 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Best opportunity to secure healthy site for residence at Ville Parle on Khoti Land where there are no building restrictions and building fine, about 7 minutes' walk from the railway station, near the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit's bungalow, abutting on a Public Road which is soon to be constructed.

SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS OF KHOTILAND AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and with the consent and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. BHARJI COWASJI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises the following pieces of land at Ville Parle by Public Auction at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time) on SUNDAY, the 11th April, 1909.

(a) ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ville Parle in the Thana District, forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 72, Falani Nos. 39 and 78, Pot No. 1. and admeasuring 3,413 square yards or thereabouts and Bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 78, and Pot Nos. 1 and 2, and partly by land forming a portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 2, on or towards the west by land forming portion of Survey No. 72 and Falani No. 39, on or towards the south by land forming portion of Survey No. 78, Pot No. 1, and on or towards the north by land forming portion of Survey No. 72 and Falani No. 39 and by the public passage.

(b) ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ville Parle in the Thana District, forming of Land bearing Survey No. 75 and Falani No. 66 and 78 and Pot 1 and admeasuring 1335 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by land forming portion of Survey No. 77, Pot No. 6, on or towards the west by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1, on or towards the South partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 75 and Falani No. 66 and partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 75 and Falani No. 64 and 65, and on or towards the north partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1 and partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 75 and Falani No. 66.

(c) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ville Parle in the Thana District, forming portion of land bearing Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 75, Falani No. 66 admeasuring 1,909 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by land forming a portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 2 and Survey No. 77 and Pot Nos. 6 and 7, on or towards the west by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1, on or towards the south partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1 and partly by land forming portion of Survey No. 75, Falani No. 36, and on or towards the north by land forming portion of Survey No. 78 and Pot No. 1.

The above land will be put up for sale in eight convenient plots varying in size from 650 to 1,600 square yards to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for the plans apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

Auction Sale of New "Premier" Combined Billiard and Dining Table and Accessories.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned billiard table and accessories, belonging to the estate of Connor Gerrard and Co., insolvents.

One 8' by 4' Premier, combined billiard and dining table by Messrs. Geo. Wright and Co., with accessories complete.

Also accessories such as sets of bonsoline pyramid and pool balls, pool marker, basket, and spider nest.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH, 1909.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS,

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for one week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real hair corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

MARTELL'S BRANDY

The wide-spread and ever increasing popularity of **MARTELL'S BRANDY** is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Queenmoor, 2,409 tons, Captain F Helmuch, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Marmugoa with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE steamer Shah Jehan 2,566 tons, Captain C Webb arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jedah via Aden, with 675 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage seven deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

THE P and O Company's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain O Jones, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c, via Colombo, with China, and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Commr Booth Tucker and Mrs Booth Tucker, Maj Glanville, Mr and Mrs Eustis, Mr S Gutman, Col H F M Wilson, Mrs and Miss Wilson, Mr W H Spaike, Mrs Vivan, Mr L A Montclair, Maj N S Bertie Clay, Mr F Hodson, Mr G W G Wallace, Mrs Burch and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs T Fergusson, Mr Ed Jacob, Dr and Mrs A E, Ronald, Miss E Gordon, Mr and Mrs Pooley, 2 Misses V and K Gerdon, Mr G H Goliffe. For Melbourne—Mr A Hoyt, Mr P R Deans, Mr and Mrs I Holland, Mr and Mrs I Robinson and child. For Fremantle—Maj and Mrs F W Dannell and 2 children. For Auckland—Mr C E Bryant. For Singapore—Mr H Rhodes, Sergt. Mackie, Mr C P F Hellogg and Mr A J Croll. For Hongkong—Mr C Kennedy, Surg Genl W B Slanghton.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. E V Underhill...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 30.

Askehall.....2762 Fell.....The Captain
Aporima.....3684 Ruller .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Buddon .....H O Jocsub
Bulimba...1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai...14-4 .....P & O S N Co
Jarsaube...2280 Finlay .....T M & Co
Ismaila...3381 Ross.....Rangoon...25-3 ...M M & Co
Ipswich.....675 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jerseymoor....2803 .....T M & Co
Juba .....734 Wilson.....M M & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Lawada... 2124 Lane .....M Mackenzie & Co
Masj Bacquchem..2752 Reincich.....Lloyds S N Co
Netherlee..... 2746 Raukine.....T Morrison & Co
Nuram.....2870 Olingau.....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst.....W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....4203 Smith .....Transport
Strathenderick...3343 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Sarada .....3100 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Singu .....1912 Marison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb.....B & P S NCo
Vadala.....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Worsley Hall.....2238 Jenkins.....K Nixon & Co
Yola.....2246 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Graham.....	8288...	Elliott.....	6-4		F Muir & Co
B Lord Kelvin.....	2158	Masser.....	K		Nixon & Co
C & R Hidalgo...	2760	Bonhall ..	Hull via K'chi...	31-3...	F M & Co
D & E City of Karachi...	3563	Snow	Karachi.....	2-4	K Nixon & Co
F Uganda...	3498	Kilpatrie ...	Calcutta...	31-3	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	Gores...	Zanzibar.	31-3	B & P S N Co
H Amatonga...	2053	Wooster.....	London...	2-4...	W & A Graham & Co
K Moori Maru...	2737	...Richards.....	Kobe	8-4	N Y K
L Moshtari...	1110	Green...	Busreh...	4-4	Bo & P S N Co
M Planet Neptune ...	3821	...Price ...	Chittagong.....	4-4	F Muir & Co
N Pearlmoor...	2576	Moffell ...	Barrow in Forness...	12-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Umzumbi.....	2138	Mitchell	M'borough.....	10-4	W & A G & Co
P Fangturm...	3112	...	K'chi...	8-4	W & A G
Q Firoozi...	2006	...Watson...	Jeddah.	8-4	P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Assaye ...4359 Jones...Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
2 Invercek..3203 Smith ...Philadelphia.31-3.R A Willis
3 Colaba...3899 Robertson...Antwerp 2-4...M M & Co
4 Capri.....2718 Domenico.....Hongkong.....17-4 Florio and R S N Co
5 Lindenfall...2595 Tullock .....Kobe.....7-4 T Morrison & Co
6 Dunbarmoor...2331 Barton ...Rotterdam .....5-4 W & A G & Co
7 Marquis Bacquehem...2752 Reidch ...Trieste...5-4 A L S N Co
8 Africa ...2565 Bodessich .....Trieste 1-4 ...W Dense
9 City of London...5693 Whish.....Liverpool...6-4 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Kt Errant 4799 Jones...Kobe ...6-4 T Morrison & Co
12 Persia ..4198 Haughton ...London 10-4...P & O Co
14 Dwarka...759 Mauley ..Busreh...1 4.....M M & Co
15 Queenmoor... ..2409 Halmarich ...Dunkirk...W7-4 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed...B Nagar...31-3 B O S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Hoosein.....NF...Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....N F.....B & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Queenmoor s	Helmuch.....	Mar'gos, Mar 28
30	Shah Jehan s.....	Webb	Jedah, Mar 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta
	Rohilla (H T) ...	Smith	Southampton
	H M S Royal Arthur	Underhill ...	England

The steamer Assaye, Jones, for China, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Umzumbi, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Fangturm, for Karachi, Bremen and New York.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ancher Line steamer Mantua, homeward bound passed Suez on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is expected here on the 18th April.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Prag, from Trieste, left Aden on the 30th instant and is expected here on the morning of the 5th April.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co, steamer E Rubattino, from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant, and is expected here in the morning of the 4th proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 80.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Pearlmoor s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—672 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Faugturm s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—1,309 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—170 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts gum 2,000 cwts olibanum G Sojpal

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaya s—100 bales twist the M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Errant s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DENNIS—SANKEY—March 24, at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Lahore, William Richard Wellsteed Sankey, Assistant Engineer, Sutlej Valley Railway, to Winifred Ewing Dennis, of Wilton, Norfolk, England.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaris in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp's Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-51m., 1-53a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.

B. V. R., annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4 p. m.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 6 p. m.

Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6 p.m.

Parsi Gymkhana, unveiling Mr. Divecha's portrait, 6-30 p.m.

Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-40 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim :—"Activity is the best balm of all. Up again and to work."—G. DAWSON.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 1.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomonji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Oval. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 9-15m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-34m., 2-57a.

Friday, April 2.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of the 19th March, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-1m., 10-29a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-39a.

Saturday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Parsi Gymkhana, general meeting, 6 p.m. Bombay Veterinary College, opening of new College building, Parel, 4-45 p.m. Signor Scrinzi's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53n. High water, 10-34m., 10-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-14a.

Sunday, April 4.—Palm Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-4m., 11-16m., Low water, 4-53m., 4-47a.

Monday, April 5.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. St. George's Nursing Association, annual meeting, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 11-33m., 11-39a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-19a.

Tuesday, April 6.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 0-2m., Low water, 5-40m. 5-50a.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P. M. (S. T.), when a paper, entitled "An Account of Hanabars," will be read by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 A.M., to-morrow, Thursday. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer.

WILSON COLLEGE SCIENCE CIRCLE.—Under the auspices of the Wilson College Science Circle, the Rev. H. Sierp, S.J. of the St. Xavier's College will deliver an address on "Dye-stuffs and dyeing" to-morrow, Thursday, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati. The address is open to all.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March of the Peers...	Islanthe.....	Sullivan
Overture	Flotic Barsche ...	Suppe
Song	Violetta	E. Wright
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Valse.....	Goutle de Rose ...	Waldteufel
Selection	Tom Jones.....	E. German
Serenade	In this Hour of Softened Splendour	Pinsuti

A POPULAR COLLECTOR.—A Karwar correspondent writes :—It was with deep regret and sorrow that the admirers and friends of Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., our popular Collector bade him good-bye on Tuesday evening. Mr. Swifte served as Collector of Kanara for a year and a quarter. During the short period he won golden opinions of both officials and non-officials in this District. He made himself acquainted with the needs of the people with wonderful rapidity. His kindness and courtesy combined with sympathy never failed to elicit the good-will and admiration of all those with whom he came into contact. Justice combined with mercy always guided him in his dealings with his subordinates and the people at large, no man who had a real grievance ever went to him without having it redressed. In short, with indefatigable energy and whole hearted devotion he guided the small "ship of state" committed to his charge. It is a consolation to the people that the little ship has been transferred to the care of an equally able Captain, Mr. G. Monteath. The son of an illustrious father Sir James Monteath who some years ago adorned the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay he has already given proof of being a worthy son. His appointment has been welcomed by the people of Kanara with great joy and confidence. The friends and admirers of Mr. Swifte entertained him in the Mitra Samaj on the eve of his departure. The Mitra Samaj premises were beautifully decorated with green buntings by the Municipal Secretary Mr. P. Gonsalves. After photograph was taken, Mr. Swifte with the valuable help of Mr. M. V. Kaikini and Mr. D. G. Chandavarkar, a rising local pleader, distributed to the assembled poor doles of rice supplied by Messrs. Anant Ganpa Habbu and Sadashiv Naik, landholders of this place. The little children then welcomed Mr. Swifte to the pavilion with suitable songs, composed for the occasion. Mr. R. R. Gangolli, retired First Class Subordinate Judge and President of the Mitra-Samaj in a brief speech referred to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Swifte to the people of Kanara. Mr. N. Shivram, the leading pleader and Vice-President of the Karwar Municipality, dwelt in eloquent terms on the various benefits conferred by Mr. Swifte in his capacity as President of the Karwar Municipality. Mr. D. B. Nadkarni, another well-known pleader and Secretary of the Mitra Samaj, speaking in Marathi on behalf of the people, expressed his gratitude to Mr. Swifte. Mr. Swifte in reply thanked the people for their kindness. The departure of Mr. Beyd which will shortly take place, he said, would be really a great loss to the people. Mr. Boyd had, during his term of office both as Collector and District Judge, so endeared himself to the people that they looked upon him as their Guru. Mr. Swifte then paid a compliment to the unswerving loyalty of the people of Kanara to the British Government. With the distribution of 'Pan Supari,' garlanding and display of fire-works and cheers for Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, the proceedings ended.

CHIEF TRANSLATOR OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

By the retirement, on pension, of Mr. Dosabhoy Byramji Motiwalla, Chief Translator and Interpreter, from to-morrow, the Bombay High Court will be deprived of the services of an experienced and valuable officer. By his courteous and genial good nature, and his cheerful and obliging disposition, Mr. Dosabhoy has secured the respect and esteem of members of the legal profession and all others who have come in contact with him. He has won the good opinion of Judges and high officials of the Court as a conscientious and hardworking servant of the State.

Mr. Dosabhoy joined the Translator's office in September 1869 as the most junior translator, and has thus put in service of nearly forty years. He served under different officers and gave great satisfaction to them all. In 1886, he was appointed Judge's clerk and interpreter, first to Mr. Justice (afterwards Sir Charles) Farran and subsequently to Mr. Justice Hart, both of whom as well as the Prothonotary, Mr. J. W. Orr, were much pleased with the way in which he discharged his dual duties. In the following year he was appointed senior Gujerati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter. Appellate Side, where, during a period of eight years, he cleared off the arrears on several occasions, and gave great satisfaction to the different Registrars, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Jopp, and Mr. Satna, by his own work and by the administration of the department. He was deputed to translate Gujerati and Marathi documents connected with several appeals to H. M's. Privy Council. In 1895, Mr. Dosabhoy was transferred to the Original Side of the Court as third translator and interpreter, and soon after became second translator, In 1899, when he was appointed to act as Chief Translator, he cleared off all the arrears; and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, was so pleased with his work that, on the permanent incumbent reverting to his post, he directed Mr. Dosabhoy to look after the management of the department.

In April 1900, Mr. Dosabhoy was appointed Chief Translator and Interpreter, and the work of his department was done so expeditiously as to give general satisfaction to Judges, members of the profession, and to litigants. Although the staff continued the same that it was in 1874, and although the work increased considerably, the department earned from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 68,000 a year instead of Rs. 26,800 which it earned from 1874-87. Mr. Dosabhoy has been examined as an expert in several suits and appeals before different Judges, who gave great weight to his evidence.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Circassia," April 1.

The Ancher Line steamer "Circassia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 1st proxime with the following passengers :—

Celomb, Mrs & fl	Linterry-Kerr, Mrs
Fisher, Mr H	Marsh, Lt G H M
Gerdon, Mr A N	O'Kearney, Mrs H F
Gordon, Mrs, 2 children and servant	Thomson, Lt Col G S
Moblit, Mr W A	Themsen, Mrs
Hanbury, Mrs P L, 2 infants and nurse	Wills, Rev G B
Linterry-Kerr, Mr G W	Wills, Mrs
	Wills, Master G B

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day

AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM FOR PROPERTY.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Batchelor.

JOITABHAI AND OTHERS VS. GABBAD RAGUNATH.

For the Plaintiff-respondents :—Mr. L. A. Shah.

For the Defendant-appellant :—Mr. T. R Desai.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad. Plaintiffs in this case sued the defendant for possession of certain property. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that the property was leased to the first plaintiff for a term of 20 years; that plaintiff No. 1 came into possession of the property from the date of the lease and then it was sub-let to plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3 when the defendant filed a suit against the plaintiffs in the Mamlatdar's Court at Borsad and obtained possession of the same. Defendant admitted the execution of the registered lease but contended that plaintiff No. 1, having become an ascetic soon after the execution of the lease, had given up all rights under it and had spoken to that effect to him. He further contended that plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3 had instigated plaintiff No. 1 to file the suit. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Borsad, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and awarded plaintiffs' claim. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that the Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit on the ground that there was an allegation of possession and dispossession made in the plaint which was not substantiated at the trial. In coming to this conclusion the Subordinate Judge, said their Lordships, has ignored the question which was really discussed at the trial, for it was obvious that when the lease was subsisting, the defendant could not derogate from his grant by remaining in occupation of the property to the prejudice of his tenant. After examining the evidence in the case, their Lordships said that the District Judge was correct in his judgment.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st March.

599 ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th April at 9-30 p.m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers, Mess Dress—White.

Invitations :—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarter Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Re. 2 for each invite.

600 INTER CO. & CARTER CUP.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be shot off on Sunday the 4th April at Colaba, shooting to commence at 7 a. m.

Captains of teams to be on the range at 6-45 a. m. to draw for places.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Any member not present when called upon to shoot will forfeit his shoot for that range.

603 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned N. C. O. from 1st April to 31st September, 1909.

Sergt. W. Twiss E. E. Coy.

604 LAYERS COMPETITION.

The following is the result of the Layers Competition.

1st Br. W. A. Niven, 2nd Gr. W. W. Dalgarno,
3rd Br. W. Geldart, 4th Gr. V. J. Hayward,
5th Gr. A. M. P. Clyne, 6th Gr. T. Hatson.

S. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st March.

900. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo :—

Friday 2nd proximo.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

901. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall to-day Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

902. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon to-day will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

903. Copies of Result of the 30th Annual Rifle Meeting 1908-09 have been received and may be obtained at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjutant B. V. B.

A TELEGRAM from Darjeeling reports that recent forest fires have injured the Sikkim State rubber plantations.

THREATENED WITH LIFE-LONG AGONY

From Dreadful Humour on Face and Scalp—Under Medical Care for Months—Suffered for 3 Years and Despaired of Cure—Now Well.

CALLS THE CUTICURA REMEDIES MARVELLOUS

"I suffered for two and a half. I may say three, years from terrible eruptions of the skin and scalp. My face was so broken out and my head was so bad that I could scarcely wash my face or comb my hair. I went to a doctor in Dublin for about three months. He gave me a lotion and pills, but they proved of no use whatsoever. So I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured when this doctor's remedies were no good.

"About two years and five months after trying his treatment a friend was telling me of the Cuticura Remedies. I got a supply and continued with the treatment for two months when my skin became completely free from any sores. I must say that only for the marvellous Cuticura Remedies I should have been in agony all my life, and I am deeply grateful to Cuticura. I also know friends who have used Cuticura. Mrs. M. Harney, Glen House, Merganstown, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow, Ire., Jan. 4, '08."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Torturing, Disfiguring Humours, Cured by Cuticura.

Eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. This treatment permits rest and sleep and points to a speedy cure in the most distressing cases, when all else fails. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

The Cake-making of to-day

is easily mastered when you have got into the way of using

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—the SURE Raising Powder.

And it is easy getting into the way. Mix one part 'Paisley Flour' with eight parts ordinary flour, and proceed as usual. 'Paisley Flour' mixes more evenly than baking powders, and is an excellent raiser, therefore the result is an evenly raised light cake. And besides that 'Paisley Flour' gives an added fineness of texture and flavour. 'Paisley Flour' is made by BROWN & POLSON.

Many interesting recipes in every tin.

TO H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
Sold Everywhere.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MADRAS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Madras Financial Statement, extracts from which we published is an even more colourless document than the one issued last year. Then, the interesting feature of the Statement was the details of the new Provincial Settlement, under which the Imperial and Provincial shares of revenue and expenditure were placed on a new, and, it was hoped, equitable basis, which, as Sir Edward Baker pointed out, left Madras in the fortunate position of having all its revenue in the shape of growing revenues, and not dependent, as it had been in the past, upon fixed assignments to make up the account when the assigned revenues fell short of expenditure. The Budget this year, shorn of these details, and also of the generous donations by the Government of India for specific purposes in the years of plenty that have temporarily vanished, is only a mildly interesting presentation of the finances of this Presidency, deriving distinction from the testimony of Sir Fleetwood Wilson, that Madras alone among the Local Governments has been able in this period of lean years to budget for a surplus and to work up to a surplus exceeding that which was budgeted for. In the preparation of the Budget we could wish that the example of the Government of India were followed, and that the formidable statement of figures and explanatory notes were prefaced with a summary bringing together in a lucid and interesting manner the outstanding features of the year's finance, as this would immensely simplify for the publicist and the reader the task of examining the Financial Statement.

In the Statement for the current year the receipts were estimated at Rs. 561·68 lakhs, and the expenditure at Rs. 551·48, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10·20 lakhs. The Revised Estimates show an improvement of Rs. 17·84 lakhs under receipts and an increase of Rs. 13·36 lakhs under expenditure raising the estimated surplus to Rs. 14·68 lakhs and, the balance at the end of the year is now expected to stand at Rs. 114·50 lakhs, as against the Rs. 107·96 lakhs anticipated. As regards next year, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 588·46 lakhs, and the expenditure at Rs. 584·19 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4·27 lakhs, which, added to the closing balance of the current year, will leave a balance of Rs. 118·77 lakhs at the end of the year, a far better financial position than any of the other Provincial Governments can show. Progress, therefore, is sustained, if not accelerated, a matter that we have to be devoutly thankful for in these days of trade depression and consequent financial circumspection. The receipts next year are expected to exceed those in the current year by Rs 26·78 lakhs, and the expenditure by Rs. 29·35 lakhs. On the receipts side expansion is expected under all the principal heads of revenue, though Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps furnish, as usual, the largest amounts. The first-named is calculated on the basis that next year will be a normal one, but the increase of Rs. 5·0 lakhs in Excise is an attempt to keep pace in estimating with the continuous expansion of the revenue under this head, that for the current year being admittedly underestimated. It is characteristic of the growth of this source of revenue that another change has been necessitated in the proportions in which the revenue is divided between the Governments of India and Madras, owing to the way in which the Abkari revenue has, in recent years, surpassed that accruing from Salt, the latter having suffered from the recent reductions in duty.

On the expenditure side there is a substantial increase under salaries and expenses of Civil Departments and Public Works, showing that the duty of keeping pace with the modern exigencies of administration has not been lost sight of. Explanatory details show that many of the Departments are undergoing some sort of reform, and both in the higher and subordinate grades attempts are being made to rectify the errors that have become evident under the changed conditions of modern official life. The Police, the Forests, Survey, Education, Medical and other Departments are all being gradually attended to. Certain extensive reforms in the Police, advocated by the Police Commissaon, which have been, carried out, are given. With regard to the rest, consolidated proposals, estimated to cost about Rs. 8 lakhs, have been submitted by the Government of Madras, and it is, we presume, with reference to these proposals that the Secretary of State's sanction has been received, as we announced. Provision has been made for the salary of an additional Puisne Judge for the High Court, so that we shall probably have news of the sanctioning of the appointment very shortly. The application is for a temporary appointment, but we have no doubt that, in view of the urgent representations for relief made by the High Court, the appointment will have to be made permanent, as the others have been in the past.

As regards Education, the statement made last year, that the Provincial allotment of Rs. 37·61 lakhs was nearly double what it was ten years ago, is repeated this year with regard to the allotment of Rs. 37·81, lakhs, or only Rs. 20,000 more. The drying up of the founts of the Government of India's generosity again deprives this portion of the Budget of some of the interest that has been excited in it in past years. Up to the end of 1908-09 the total grants from the Government of India have amounted to Rs. 4·90 lakhs, of which Rs. 4·73 lakhs have been spent, the chief items being Rs. 1 lakh on the University Library and Rs. 3·12 lakhs in grants to private Colleges, leaving a balance Rs. 17 lakhs to be allotted next year. In addition, the Provincial Government have made an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for a scheme of University lectures, and a similar sum towards the Science Institute at Bangalore. In accordance with a well-declared policy of encouraging female education, provison has been made for new schools for Mahomedan girls in certain centres of Mahomedan population, and also for other girls schools, and, altogether, in a quiet way, substantial encouragement continues to be given to education. Another Department that will require constant attention within the next few years is that of Agriculture and Industry, and it is well to be reminded, even in the dry-as-dust official paragraphs of the Budget, of what has been done and will continue to be done in connection with the development of both agriculture and industrial enterprise.

REFORM AND PARITION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The public meeting held at the Town Hall on last Wednesday evening does not carry us much further in regard to the merits or the demerits of Lord Morley's scheme of reforms. The meeting was summoned in the first place for the purpose of expressing disapproval with the proposal for class representation, and in the next place it was asked to register its strong objection to the partition of Bengal. It is perhaps nothing more than a coincidence that it should have met within a few hours of the announcement that Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General of Bengal, had been appointed to succeed Sir Erle Richards on the Viceroy's Exentive Council. Mr. Sinha's promotion ought to have inspired the speakers. But though they see in it the first step towards the realisation of their ambitions, the speeches read mere like essays than the utterances of men burning to secure the redress of a grievance. Not a single new argument was brought rorward on Wednesday night in support of resolutions which, in one shape or another shape, have been doing duty in the various parts of India. It is understood that Lord Morley will feel grateful if the Indian community will strengthen his hands. The Secretary of State is anxious to be able to tell the House of Lords that Hindus and Mohamedans see eye to eye in the matter of his proposals, and that they are united in protesting against any delay in the grant of the reforms. It does not seem to us that the latest Town Hall meeting will help Lord Morley. The speeches were one sustained grumble from beginning to end. With a single exception they failed to take account of, or to credit British rule in India with having elevated the lot of her peoples. That mistakes have been made in the past none will deny. But where history discloses the benefits which have followed in the train of British rule in this country, it is impolitic to say the least, to point to errors of judgment and to pass over the other side of the case in silence. Great Britain is in India for India's good, and the day of reform will not be hastened by insistently dwelling not upon what has been accomplished, but upon the failure to accomplish all for which the Indian Nationalist clamours.

Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter alone among all the speakers gave credit where credit is due. British rule in India has been the subject of such grave misrepresentation and vilification of late years that Mr. Mitter's words deserve the widest publicity. What is his view of our record "Toleration and strict neutrality as to religious matters and religious communities, have always been one of the best features of British Indian Government and British Indian impartiality." Again the policy not alone of non-interference but the observance of "absolute equality," as between the respective religious communinities of India, has been "remarkably uniform." But Mr. Mitter is not content to dwell only upon one aspect of our rule. He finds that "protection to person and property has always been afforded without distinction of cast and creed"; that "privileges have been similarly given," and that "merit has been the only qualification." We commend the foregoing expressions to men of the Krishnavarma School. Mr. Mitter as a leader of Hindus would never have commited himself to statements of the truth of which he is not convinced, and the proofs of which he had not at hand. The most regrettable feature of the agitation in favour of Lord Morley's scheme is the disposition to look backwards, and the endavour to arouse passion by the insinuation that India and her peoples are being exploited by a handful of British. The sooner that the Indian Nationalist accepts the "fait accompli" the better for his own peace of mind, and the happiness and prosperity of this country. Lord Morley has said not once but several times that he declines to reopen the question of the partition of Bengal. Does Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee really think that speeches at the Town Hall will move the Secretary of State from his purpose, when the pressure of his own followers in the House of Commons failed to break down his decision. We give those who clamour for the reunion of the two Bengals credit for more intelligence. They have discovered that the partition has provided them with an excellent warcry, and they are disposed to make the most use of it.

The success of any scheme of reforms depends entirely upon the spirit in which it is accepted by the peoples of India. A meeting was held at the Town Hall on March 8 to protest against the Lords' treatment of Clause 3 of the Councils Bill. It was claimed for that meeting that it spoke unitedly in the names of the Mohamedan and of the Hindu, and one speaker after another proclaimed that the interests of both communities were identical. But a change has come over the scene. We find the Mohamedans withdrawing from Wednesday's gathering after having entered a protest at the terms of the first resolution, and we find Mr. Mitter treating the Mussalman demands in highly provocative language. He prefaced his references to the Mohmadeans by the statement that "harmony between different religious communities has always been a marked feature, which is only occasionally broken by fanatics who are few." It is plain that if the final word lay with Mr. Mitter the Mohamedan community would receive very scant consideration so far as reforms is concerned. The Hindus, he says, since they are in an overwhelming majority, ought to adequately be represented. If the British administration were to lose its hold how would the sixty-two and half millions of Mahomedans fare in the hands of the two hundred and seven millions of Hindus? Mr. Mitter, curious to relate furnishes the answer himself. He informs a meeting called to disapprove of the system of class representation that the lower class Mussalmans in Eastern Bengal is notorious for crime. The Hindus, however, are "habitually mild and law-abiding." We shall not pause to set down a few recent instances of the "mildness" of the Hindu youth of Bengal. But we must take the strongest exception to Mr. Mitter's line of argument. He has selected a time when it was thought that the two communities were about to come together, to wound the most tender susceptibilities of his Mohamedan fellow-countrymen. It is true that Mr. Mitter specifically referes to the lower class Mussalmans of Eastern Bengal, but it is certain that his words will be given a wider application. There have been two Town Hall meetings to advance the cause of the India Councils Bill. The first failed to impress the public, owing to the belief that the association of prominent Mohamedan with equally prominent Hindus was the work of some wire-puller. The second will meet with a like fate, because it demonstrates that the two communities politically speaking have little or nothing in common. It is only necessary to hold one or two more meetings at the Town Hall and Lord Morley will gather that it is not to be his lot to go down to posterity as the Durham of India.

TILAK MATCHES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The now celebrated "Tilak matches" at Karachi have been so widely and so uninformedly talked about that we can best end the sensation by putting forward all the facts. At a recent meeting of the committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce some members wandering outside the agenda, drew attention to the importation of matches with a lable bearing a portrait of Tilak and a laudatory inscription, alleged to have been imported by Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Limited. Obviously the matter demanded an inquiry, to be followed if necessary by action. The committee, yielding to strangely misguided counsels, resolved upon action, to be followed by an inquiry. They passed a condemnatory resolution which they forthwith printed and published all over India, and then asked Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Limited, what they had to say. We need not lay stress upon the peculiar circumstances which enhanced the wrongfulness of such proceeding, because in any circumetances the injustice would have been beyond excuse. In this sense it is practically immaterial that Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Limited, are one of the oldest and most honoured commercial firms in Karachi; that the head of the Karachi branch, the Hon'ble Mr. M. deP. Webb C.I.E., is a distinguished pillar of British Imperialism in Western India; that Mr. Webb himself, as Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has by his ability, integrity and force of character done more than anyone else to give authoritativeness to the operations of that body; that Mr. Webb was at that particular moment temporarily absent from Karachi but was due back the very next day when he could answer accusers in person. Had the defendant firm been the smallest and the least creditable in Karachi it would have been equally entitled to a fair and full hearing before action was taken. Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Limited, did exactly what was to be expected of people of their status. They attempted no equivocation; they frankly admitted the importation of the "Tilak" matches on behalf of a native firm for whom they were acting as agents; they explained that the transaction was due to more inadvertence, which however had already been discovered and strongly censured by themselves before the Chamber even knew of the matter; and they stated that they had taken steps to prevent any more of such labels from being imported and had ordered ten cases lying at the Customs House to be reshipped to Europe. Immediately afterwards Mr. Webb tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Chamber; self-respect clearly left him no other resource. But the Committee of the Chamber, having begun by doing the wrong thing, finished by doing the right thing. They assured Mr. Webb of their appreciation of his very valuable services to the Chamber and asked him to reconsider his decision. Mr. Webb, who had taken his stand on public not on personal grounds, met this appeal by setting forth in terms of the widest application that for the Chamber to pass a condemnatory resolution associated with the name of a particular firm without first giving that firm a hearing and at the same time to communicate this premature condemnation to the whole world was a course so entirely opposed to his ideas of fair play that he could not sanction it by remaining Chairman, nor could he reconsider his decision unless and until the Chamber made the proper "amend" by formally expunging the unwarrantable resolution from its printed proceedings. The committee thereupon did the handsome thing and by expunging the resolution in question ended the matter with credit to themselves and to Mr. Webb. It is unfortunate that all these details should have to be given to the public, but at least they leave no disagreeable flavour behind. The next stage is oblivion.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE REFORM SCHEME.

A Retrospect and a Review.

OWING to the delay necessitated by adherence to Parliamentary procedure, a period of inaction, so far as the public is concerned, prevails at the present time in the matter of constitutional reform in India and it appears desirable that the progress to date be reviewed and the existing position of the reforms be briefly indicated, writes a correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROPOSALS.

Two years ago, on the 27th March 1907, the Viceroy announced that with the objects of satisfying the constitutional requirements of the Indian Empire the Government of India had of their own initiative taken into consideration the question of giving the people of India wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters and the Secretary of State on the occasion of the discussion of the Indian budget that year intimated that he had examined the proposals of the Government of India and had authorised the Governor-General to consult local Governments and to invite expressions of public opinion on the important subject of these reforms.

As a result on the 24th of August 1907 the Government of India issued a letter to all local Governments and administrations as well as to all public bodies and many private individuals in which a scheme of constitutional reform on which both the Viceroy and the Members of his Council had devoted much care and thought was put before the world.

The following were briefly the proposals :—

(1) An Imperial Advisory Council.

(2) Provincial Advisory Councils.

(3) Enlargement and reconstitution of the Imperial Legislative Council.

(4) Enlargement of Provincial Legislative Councils.

(5) Greater freedom of debate of the Budget in the Legislative Councils.

With regard to the Advisory Councils the proposals of the Government that the Imperial Council should consist of about 60 members, including about twenty Ruling Chief and a suitable number of territorial magnates. That the functions of the Council should be purely advisery and that the proceedings of Council should be private, informal and confidential.

The Provincial Advisory Councils would be of smaller size than the Imperial Council but would be large enough to embrace all interests of sufficient importance to claim representation on such a body, but they also would be purely advisory bodies to be consulted individually or collectively in regard to any provincial question.

The Imperial Legislative Council it was proposed should consist of 53 or, including the Viceroy, of 54 members. The Council was to possess an official majority by the nomination of 20 officials.

The enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Councils was left more or less in the hands of the Provincial Governments.

The proposals regarding the Budget debate were that the Budget should be discussed in the first instance by separate heads or groups of heads which would be explained severally by the members in administrative charge, this discussion being followed by a general discussion in which members would enjoy the same freedom as at present of criticising the administration.

DRIFT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The above were the comparatively modest reforms which the Government placed before local administrations and the public for their approval and criticism. Opinion at the time of their publication regarded the idea of the Advisory Councils as Utopian and was generally opposed to the idea of a permanent official, majority in the Imperial Legislative Council, not only on account of the expense involved but also because the proposal would withdraw at least 20 officials from their legitimate duties in the midst of the touring and cold weather season. The other points in regard to which criticism was directed related to the methods of recruiting members for the Legislative Council. The fundamental ideas of the scheme were the increase in the number of elected members and the representations of special interests and minorities and in particular of the Muhammadan community. On these questions a certain number of generalised suggestions were included in the Government's letter but these were entirely provisional and suggestive and the Government reserved to themselves the fullest discretion to modify the proposals in the light of the comments and criticisms which the proposals might elicit from the local Governments and the public.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE DESPATCH SENT HOME.

No sooner were the proposals made public than a mass of comment and criticism was received and this was codified sifted and regularised by a specially deputed officer in the Government of India between March and August 1908. The replies an the underlaying suggestions were then debated by a committee consisting of the Civilian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and subsequently by the whole Council. As a result a despatch accompanying the voluminous correspondence was sent Home to the Secretary of State dealing with the proposed constitutional reforms as modified in the light of the comments and criticisms of the public. In these new proposals the Advisory Councils disappeared and an Imperial council composed only of Ruling Chiefs was substituted, while as regards the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, definite proposals were promulgated as regards the official and nominated members, the elected members and the total strength excluding the President in each case as follows :—

			O.	& N.	E.	T.
Imperial Legislative Council			...	34	28	62
Madras	"	"	...	24	17	41
Bombay	"	"	...	26	20	46
Bengal	"	"	...	26	20	46
U. P.	"	"	...	27	19	46
E. B. Assam	"	"	...	21	15	36
Punjab	"	"	...	19	5	24
Burma	"	"	...	15	1	16

Both in the case of the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils the Government of India proposed the reservation of a certain number of seats for the Muhammadan community and approved of a regular Muhammadan electorate and hoped by reserving seats for nominated non-officials to give occasional representation to the interest of minorities such as the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Indian Christians, the Buddhists, and the domiciled community. The Government then detailed their proposals for the discussion of the Imperial and Provincial Budget's proposals which they claimed, while maintaining the full power of the Government over ways and means, would give the Councils a reasonable share in the settlement of expenditure. Finally they said "we recognise that the effect of our proposals will be to throw a greater burden on the heads of local Governments and it may be that experience will show the desirability of strengthening the hands of Lieutenant-Governors in the larger provinces by the creation of Executive Councils and assisting the Governors of Madras and Bombay by enlarging the Councils which now exist in these Presidencies."

With the departure on October 1st 1908 of this despatch and the voluminous but ill-digested correspondence to the Secretary of State the centre of interest in the matter of the constitutional reforms was transferred to London.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S PROPOSALS.

The Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 27th November 1908 voted the proposed Councils of Chief and of Notables. He also objected to class electorates and suggested a scheme of electoral colleges which he believed would protect minorities against exclusion by majorities and all large important sections of the population would have the opportunity of returning members in proportion to their ratio to the total population; he objected to the proposal to carry on the Imperial Legislative Council without a standing official majority being unable to persuade himself that to import a number of gentlemen to vote down something upon which they might or might not have heard the arguments would prove satisfactory. He proved of the rules as to the discussion of the Budgets and finally proposed to take power (1) to raise to four the number of members of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay of whom one at least should be an Indian and (2) to create Executive Councils from time to time as may be found expedient in the larger provinces.

These were considerable changes from the original proposals of the Government of India. It was immediately pointed out to Lord Morley that the system of electoral colleges could not work where the disparity of numbers between the Hindus and Muhammadas was as great as it is in India. To employ Lord Morley's figures let us suppose that the relation of Hindus and Muhammadans is 75 : 25 and that three of the former and one of the latter are to be elected, the voters to have only one vote and to vote for only one candidate; it is obvious that the numerical preponderance of the Hindus will permit them to secure the election of their own three candidates and still leave them sufficient votes to secure the election, of a Muhammadan no doubt, but of one whom they could utilise as a tool. Thus to secure the representation of the Muhammadans or of any other minority it has been pointed out that class electorates must be maintained. Opinion was also against Lord Morley on the subject of a standing official majority on the Imperial Legislative Council. To any one whose conscience is not salved by externals there can be no ethical difference between a majority which sits through meetings and listens to arguments by which it is not at liberty to be convinced and a majority which is brought in specially to vote for or against a particular measure which the Government is determined to pass or defeat, while the difference in expense and in the dislocation of work between the two methods is immense. Finally Lord Morley adopted at once the proposal, which was put forward as a merely tentative suggestion to which time and experience would find an answer, viz., the enlargement and extension of Executive Councils. If Lord Morley considers that Executive Councils should be enlarged in certain cases and conferred in others he is well advised to include this in the proposed legislation, but hitherto members of Council have been representatives and have had in their hands the interests of all classes of His Majesty's subject, while to appoint an Indian "qua" Indian is to give rise to sectional considerations which have happily hitherto been absent from the Councils.

PRESENTATION OF THE BILL.

On the 23rd of February 1909 the India Councils Bill was introduced into the House of Lords :—The Bill enacts that the Legislative Councils shall include elected members and fixes the maximum total strength as follows :—

Imperial Legislative Council	...	60	
Madras	"	"	... 50
Bombay	"	"	... 50
Bengal	"	"	... 50
U. P.	"	"	... 50
E. B. Assam	"	"	... 50
Punjab	"	"	... 30
Burma	"	"	... 30

Ordinary members are appointed for a term of three years and experts for one.

The Viceroy is to make regulations dealing with the nomination and election of members subject to the adove maxima and fix the dates for the different changes to come into force.

As regards Executive Provincial Councils the maximum for those existing or future is laid down at four members.

In introducing the Bill the Secretary of State said that (1) the demands of the Muhammadans to elect their own representatives at all stages and for a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength would be met in full, (2) that there was no chance of two Indian members but strongly defended the appointment of a native to the Viceroy's Executive Council.

As is known the clause dealing with Executive Provincial Councils was not passed in the Lords but it will be reinserted in the Bill in the House of Commons, the Government intending before the Bill is again submitted to the House of Lords to secure the large concensus of favourable opinion demanded by the Opposition. It is understood that the second reading of the Bill will not be taken in the House of Commons before the 1st of April and that it is unlikely that the Committee stage will be concluded before Easter.

The above is the present position of this important Bill and in the meantime the Viceroy and Council are dealing with the regulations as to nomination and election, &c.

THE Hon. Colonel A. F. Pinhey, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, who is now on tour, arrived at Jaipur on Saturday, the 20th instant, the arrival being private. This was his first visit to Jaipur. He was entertained as a Stateguest at the Residency, where the Maharaja Bahadur paid him a visit in the afternoon. Colonel Pinhey paid a return visit at the palace next morning and was shown round the famous observatory and palace library and armoury. Rao Bahadur Sansar Chandra Sen, M. V. O., the senior member, who has lately received the title of C.I.E., could not join the investiture ceremony at Calcutta owing to his ill-health. Colonel Pinhey had expressed a wish to bestow the honour formally, but as the Rao Bahadur was not quite equal to the excitement connected with the public function, it was arranged most kindly that the short ceremony should be held at his private residence. Accordingly on the 21st instant the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Colonel Herbert, C. S. I., the Resident, came to the house of Rao Bahadur and conferred the honour upon him. On Monday Colonel Pinhey inspected the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps and Mayo Hospital. He left Jaipur the same night.

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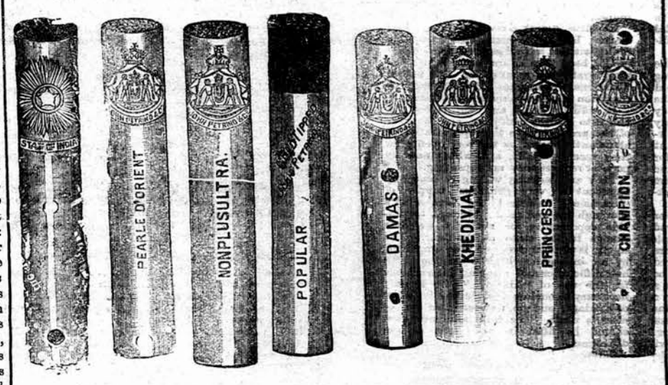

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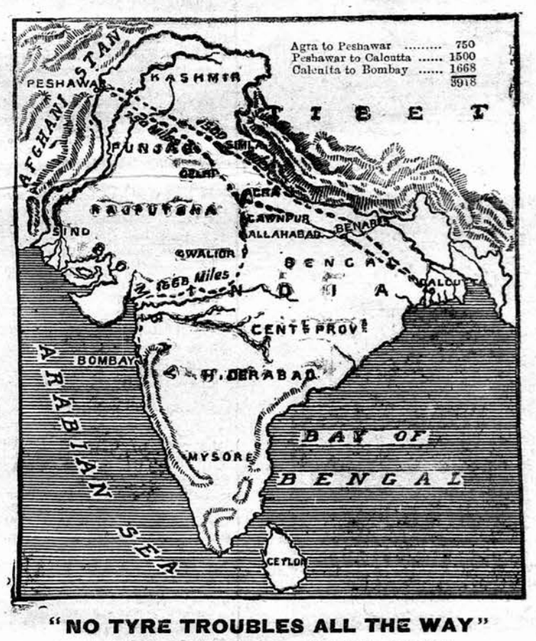

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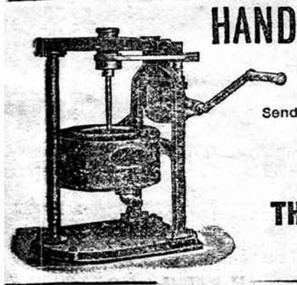

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WINCARNIS

SEAMEN'S REST AND MISSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Seamen's Rest and Mission was held yesterday at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes presiding.

A RECOGNIZED FORCE.

As an institution the Seamen's Rest has long since taken its place among those that stand for the up-building of true character, and as a strong agency in the cause of temperance, and is to-day recognized as one of the forces that work for righteousness in the city of Bombay. For its efforts on behalf of the seamen in this port it has earned the approval of the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Port Trust, and the support of the business firms, and those philanthropic persons of all races who are ever ready to assist a cause that has proven its right to exist by reason of its humanitarian and utilitarian work.

The Report read by Mr. Frederick Wood stated among other things that the Seamen's Rest has existed these twenty-three years. Year by year the tale of its endeavours has been told. And the past year has added one more page to its blessed record.

The Superintendent, Mr. McGregor, has been untiring in his efforts—in visiting the ships conducting religious services, inviting the men to the Rest and making them welcome when they come to enjoy its privileges—the reading room, innocent games and amusements, recreations, entertainments and concerts, and in the hundred-and-one other ways by which the men are made to feel that here is a home away from home, and here is some one who cares for them for their own sake.

How far he has succeeded is seen, in some measure, in the following figures, which certainly speak for themselves:—

Visits made to ships.... ...	...	...	947
Number of gatherings held	...	...	113
Attendance at the gatherings—			
Seamen	...	2,757	
Landspeople...		1,695	
			... 3,852
Attendance at the Reading Room			
Officers and Engineers	...	1,656	
Seamen ...	...	... 16,774	
Landspeople	...	2,868	
			... 21,298
Letters written and posted by Seaman ...	...	...	2.796 ... 2,976
Letters received for Seaman	...	855	
			... 3,831
Free Meals supplied to Destitute men			... 3,669
Free Lodgings supplied to Destitute men...			1,027
Bundles of reading matter placed on sea-going vessels ...	...	...	... 325
Bibles and Scripture portions distributed...			364
Tracts distributed ...	...	... about	11,000
Temperance pledges signed...	...	...	33

The letters received from the men themselves expressing their appreciation of the Rest, and from parents expressing gratitutde for the interest shown in their boys, are interesting and cheering in the extreme. A few extracts from letters received will be found in another part of this report.

Sometimes the men give expression to their feelings by speaking in the gatherings, and when opportunity offers. For instance, it was a treat to listen to the fine, sincere testimony of Captain Young, of the s. s. "Clan McLean," at the launching of the "Frank Havens," as he told of the inestimable value of the Seamen's Missions scattered throughout the world, and of his appreciation of the Bombay Seamen's Rest in particular. And countless men look upon this place with a real affection that is inspiring to witness. The notable feature of the year has been the building and the launching of the motor launch, appropriately named after our late Superintendent, Mr. Frank Havens, who laboured earnestly to make a launch possible. The launching took place on the afternoon of Monday, December 28th last, at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's slip, at Mazagon, by the kind arrangement of the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, for whose practical interest in the launch, as in the general work of the Rest, the Committee is deeply indebted. A goodly number of the friends of the Rest were present, besides a number of officers, engineers and seamen of several nationalities. After appropriate religious exercises, the naming of the launch was gracefully performed by Lady Hughes, wife of Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, and our highly esteemed Hon. President, who, as the smart little vessel was loosed and began to slide down the stocks, broke a decanter of rose water over the bows, wishing good luck to the "Frank Havens," while at the same time a couple of white doves were released and circled overhead, hearty cheers being raised by those on shore and by a party of friends in a Port Trust launch near by watching the ceremony. A hearty vote of thanks to Lady Hughes brought this interesting ceremony to a close.

The "Frank Havens" will be used for visiting the ships lying in the stream, and to bring the men ashore to attend the Rest, men who are now debarred from that privilege.

We would call attention to the Balance Sheet. The income from donations and subscriptions for the past year has been slightly less than that of the previous year, and considerably less than in previous years. We would, however, call special attention to the Launch Fund. About Rupees 1,200 is still needed to meet the expense of building and equipping the "Frank Havens," and for this we would make a special appeal to the friends of the Rest and of the Seamen.

It would be ungracious to omit mention of the large part taken by Mrs. McGregor in this work, whose womanly influence has been a large factor in the success of the past year. Without the Superintendent's wife it would hardly seem a Rest. Hearty thanks are expressed to all the friends, who, with their presence from time to time at the gatherings, help to make many an hour pass pleasantly for the seamen; and those who by their labour of love helped to make the New Year's dinner and entertainment the success that it was. Furthermore much of the credit for the good accomplished is due to those friends, new and old, who have stood by the work, and with their financial aid and kind sympathies have made so much possible. To them we owe a great debt which we gratefully acknowledge.

We are under continued and deep obligation to the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Port Trust for their magnificent grants continued through the year. And also to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society of London, and the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York, we again express our thanks for their valued grants to this work.

We are indebted to the porprietors of the "Times of India," "Advocate of India," "Indian Witness," "Bombay Guardian," "Glasgow Weekly Herald," "Sailors' Magazine," "Fore and Aft," "Mariners Advocate," and Mercantile Service Association Reporter" for so kindly supplying our reading rooms with free issues of their papers.

With heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for blessings and favours vouchsafed during another year, and imploring His gracious aid and blessing in the new year upon which we have entered, the Committee respectfully submits this Twenty-third Annual Report of Work done among the Seamen in the Port of Bombay.

In conclusion, the Committee stated: We are called to mourn at this time the untimely passing away of Miss Clarke, the deservedly popular and talented daughter of our beloved Governor, the patron of this Institution, which following so soon after the decease of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, is a blow of the most crushing nature. We realise how unscrutable are the ways of God, and humbly bow to His will, fervently praying that His Excellency Sir George Clarke may be upheld by Divine grace and strength, and the assurance of the deep affection and heartfelt sympathy of all the peoples over whom he has been called to rule, in this dark hour of sore trial and bereavement.

Mr. James MacDonald, in addressing the meeting, said there was no lover of humanity who would attempt to deny the claims of the sailor to their hearty sympathy and help. Few hymns were more feelingly sung in their churches and homes than those they raised for those in peril on the sea. But it was from perils by land that they were there more immediately concerned, for they knew well that the guileless simplicity of Jack ashore, without guidance, would too often lay him open to temptation. Mr. MacDonald urged that the Seamen's Rest fully justified the confidence and support it received from the Government of Bombay, of the Port Trust, of business firms and of philanthropic persons of all communities. He praised the work done by Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor in connection with the institution.

Bishop J. E. Robinson also addressed the meeting. He referred chiefly to the early history of the institution and the work done by its promoters.

Mr. E. Gellett having sung a song the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes said: I venture to say that no one can read the Report that has been presented to us this evening without being very much struck with the achievement it records, and I hope it will be widely circulated. The objects of the Seamen's Rest is to promote the welfare of all seamen, irrespective of nationality or religion. It claims to stand for the up-building of true character and as a strong agency in the cause of temperance among the seafaring men who frequent our port. The Rest, situated almost at the gate of the docks, offers these men a home and a shelter from the temptations of shore-life, and the record of the attendance is a proof of how much its privileges are appreciated. The report asserts that the year 1908—the 23rd year of the existence of the Rest—was not one whit behind its predecessors in labours and influence. This appears to be a modest statement, as the attendance at the Reading Room, which numbered over 21,000, was a record one. Five years ago it did not, I find, exceed 16,000. The attendance at the social and other gatherings does not show the same improvement. But, on the other hand, the number of free meals to destitute men realised the large total of nearly 2,700 against about 450 in 1903. I wish earnestly to commend the claims of the Seamen's Rest to the attention of all interested in the welfare of the seafaring population of this great port. Government and the Port Trustees both make an annual contribution towards the expenses of the work, but it seems to me that all departments, especially those connected with the health and recreation and temporal well-being of sailors, have a special claim on the shipping companies and agents. The support they afford, ought, in the interests of the men, to be very much greater than is represented by the entries in the accounts under the head "subscriptions and donations." The total local subscriptions, excluding the Government and Port Trust grants, amounted in 1908 to only Rs. 1,876, of which Rs. 304 was collected on ships. The subscriptions, therefore, from firms and friends of the institution came to, say, only £100 in the year. I would suggest to the Committee that a special appeal be drawn up and circulated asking for a larger measure of assistance from the public in the shape of regular subscriptions. I congratulate the Committee on the possession of their first launch, "Frank Havens," which will be of great service in visiting ships lying in the stream, and in bringing men as home who wish to visit the Rest. I trust the appeal for the sum of Rs. 1,200 required to fully cover the expense of building and equipping the launch will meet with a ready response. In conclusion I have to warmly congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Mc Gregor as well as the Committee on the very satisfactory Report for 1909 and to heartily wish the Institution continued success.

Before I sit down there is just one other subject to which I should like to allude. It is the probability of the Seamen's Rest having to vacate the present site of their premises which they have occupied since 1887. It appears to me that seeing how enormous have been the changes, especially in that part of Bombay in this period, that they have been fortunate in being for so long undisturbed. But the changes have affected other institutions, and amongst others the Sailors' Home erected in part by the munificence of H. H. the then Gaekwar of Baroda to commemorate the visit of H. R. H the Duke of Edinburgh. The Sailors' Home at the Apollo Bunder has now become practically a Naval barrack and, ever since the opening of the docks, has been quite out of place so far as the requirements of the sailors of the mercantile marine are concerned. The average attendance for months together is as low, I believe, as 10 per diem against 150 or 200 at the two small establishments near the docks. A suggestion was made some time ago that it should be replaced by a building to be erected some where in the vicinity of the docks. Two matters have delayed the farther consideration of this proposal. One is the usual difficulty of finding the site and the other is the possibility of the present Sailors' Home building being put to account to meet some of the requirements of the Educational Department in connection with the University or extension of the Elphinstone College to provide for as science teaching. All I can say now is that if this change should come about and as the Seamen's Rest must be moved to make room for the Port Trust Railway, I am in hopes that the Rest will find suitable quarters in the new building, if one is erected as a general home for the sailors of the mercantile marine visiting Bombay. If the change should, however, not come about, I think I can safely promise that the claim for a new site for the Seamen's Rest will receive most sympathetic consideration from the Port Trustees.

On the motion of the Rev. C. B. Hill, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. W. Tudball, C. S., to be a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, vice Mr. Justice Aikman resigned.

A REPORT has been received of an alarming forest fire raging on the Nepal frontier in the neighbourhood of Tonghi and Sandhukphu. The Government forest has been greatly damaged. Fear is entertained of the Government bungalows on the Phalut Road.

A GERMAN Engineer, Herr A Weiszenburger, a resident of Offenbach-on-Maine, has invented a new airship of extremely ingenious construction. It will be about 422 ft. long, and although of the same shape as the Zeppelin vessel, will consist of eight parts, each of which will be completely independent of the others. Each separate part will be borne by a balloonet, so that the entire balloon will be made up of eight balloonets. If one of these balloonets were ripped open, that part of the ship which it supports can be detached without interfering with the efficiency of the vessel.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th March, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Except for a slight fall in a portion of Garhwal and Almora the week was again rainless. Harvesting continues and threshing has begun in places. Standing crops are very poor in Kheri and are not good in parts of Saharanpur, Moradabad, Etah and Bahraich. Westerly winds have done some damage in some of the western and central districts. In the provinces in general however the condition and the prospects of the outturn of crops are good. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. Fodder is deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district and is becoming scarce in the Lakhimpur tahsil of the Kheri district. The water supply in Fyzabad is inadequate. Otherwise water and supplies are adequate. Prices have risen in 3 districts; have fallen in 20; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of persons relieved is fair to good. Crime is normal. One civil work six aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor-house is open in pargana Bijaigarh. Three civil works and one aided work are in proggress in pargana Kera Mangraur. In Basti aided works are being substituted for test works. Gratuitous relief was commenced here from the 15th and department at relief works will commence from next month. The numbers on works have decreased owing to the harvest in all three places. The total numbers on relief are:—On civil works 2,372; on aided works 5,493; on unaided works 140; on gratuitous relief 4,694; in poor-houses 123; on private relief 139; dependants 442: total 13,403. Prices:—Bijaigarh 12½; Kera Mangraur 15; and Basti 16 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

No rain of importance fell during the week. Standing irrigated crops are generally in good to fair condition and unirrigated crops are average to fair except in Rohtak, Ambala, Jullundur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Jhang and Multan where they are below the average. Rain is needed in Ambala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Mianwali and would be useful everywhere. Harvesting of barley, gram and rapeseed has commenced in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi. Extra spring and autumn crops are being sown in some districts. Prices are high but show a slight downward tendency. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Mianwali.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Slight showers of rain fell during the week in the Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat districts only. Rain is badly wanted all over the provinces especially for unirrigated tracts. Standing crops are generally in good condition on irrigated areas and average elsewhere. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in the Peshawar and Pannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Cutting of oilseed crops has commenced in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane are in progress. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is scarce in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is generally good except that cattle disease is reported in a few villages. The public health is generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prices:—Wheat 8 5-16 to 10 1-2; gram 10 5-16 to 12 11-16; maize 12 1-2 to 16 3-4; and bajra 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Rainfall nil. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 6 1-2 to 10 and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The wheather was bright except for slight rain. The cold has decreased considerally. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of grain are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Spring crops are being harvested in many places. Standing crops have been damaged by rats in one district of Mewar but are doing well generally. Prospects are favourable. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Mewar and Bharatpur. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall in Bharatpur but have risen in Kishengarh and Dholpur and slightly also in Jaisalmer and Ajmer.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Spring crops are doing well almost everywhere. Agricultural stock are satisfactory. Prices are falling in parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Malwa and are high but stationary elsewhere. Opium extraction is in progress.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been cloudy. The days are getting warm but the nights and mornings are cool. Slight rain accompanied by hail fell during the week in Mandla, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur. In Bhandara harvesting and threshing of spring crops were in full swing. Prospects are generally favourable in most districts. Picking of Mahua has commenced in Chanda and Bhandara. Agricultural stock are in good condition. The supply of fodder and water is adequate everywhere. Prices.—Wheat remained stationary in 10 districts; gram in 14; rice in 16; and juar in 18. In Raipur rice fell by 2 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains generally indicate a tendency to fall. The number of weavers on relief was 1,599.

FEUDATORY STATES.

No rain fell during the week. Cutting and threshing of spring crops are in rapid progress. Construction of field embankments, preparation of land for sowings of next autumn crops and transplanting of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Wheat and gram in Chuikhadan and wheat in Khairagarh became cheaper by 2 to 4 and kodon in Khairagarh by 6 1-2 seers per rupee. There were no marked variations elsewhere.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 82, 660 an increase of 1,075.

THE construction of the B.-N. Ry. bridge over the Gogra (Sarju) river between Manjhi Ghat and Chandlara Ghat, on the Chapra-Benares Section, is being pushed on fast. Several piers are already showing out of the river bed. To facilitate traffic a pile bridge has been set up near the site of the bridge to be constructed and the trains are now running over it. An interesting incident happened a few days ago. While the bridge was being constructed some masons, while engaged in boring operations in the river bed, came across a metallic substance, and with a good deal of effort managed to bring it up. It proved to be a large metal plate full of inscriptions in old Hindu characters. The inscriptions have not been deciphered yet. The plate is stored in the engineering yard at Manjhi Ghat (Dist. Saran) and is undergoing cleaning. It promises to be of good deal of historical interest.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

The following scattered showers are reported:—Tavoy, one and a half inches; Pachmarhi, Pendra and Kodaikanal, half an inch; Seoni, quarter. Clouds have appeared in the Central parts of the country.

Temperature is normal everywhere; humidity has risen and is above normal in the Central Provinces.

Forecast—Further showers in the Central parts of the country and possibly in Burma and the extreme South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Ambala but remain generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad but are generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally normal but night temperature is low except in the southern districts where it remains normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the northern districts of Gujarat and of West Central India but lightly clouded in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast; elsewhere moderate cloud has appeared. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar but contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Day temperature is generally normal but night temperature is low at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is high in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The barometer has again fallen moderately to briskly in north-west India and pressure in the north and south-west Punjab and in Sind is now nearly normal. It is still in excess in the United Provinces. Skies are generally clear in northern India but are moderately to heavily clouded in the Central Provinces, where a few duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred. Moderate cloud has appeared in Kathiawar also. The area of relatively low pressure shown to the north of Bombay has extended eastwards and northwards.

A few duststorms or thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Bushire	83·0	72·1	...	6·26
Jask	83·3	71·8	...	1·85
Muskat (29th)	86·2	78·1	...	4·70
Multan	94·3	65·0	...	0·44
Rawalpindi	83·9	51·9	...	6·21
Lahore	91·9	56·2	...	1·63
Sirsa	91·3	56·6	...	0·57
Ambala	91·5	60·5	...	1·41
Delhi	90·7	64·7	...	1·17
Agra	93·0	61·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	95·3	58·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	96·5	72·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	96·9	57·0	...	0·22
Allahabad	98·6	71·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	98·6	63·8	...	0·44
Karachi	83·0	72·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	93·4	65·2	...	0·44
Jaipur	94·2	64·1	...	0·44
Kotah	97·0	66·1	...	0·18
Bhuj	96·1	64·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	90·3	73·2	...	0·12
Veraval	94·2	64·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	100·9	59·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	102·6	65·5	...	0·85
Surat	97·1	69·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad			...	...
Deesa	103·3	64·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	95·5	62·8	...	0·00
Indore	98·6	63·1	...	0·03
Jubbulpore	93·0	74·3	...	1·94
Saugor	98·1	73·0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	101·1	74·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	105·7	76·1	...	0·07
Akola	105·7	74·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	100·8	75·3	...	1·11
Nagpur	103·1	71·1	0·01	0·31
Chanda	103·0	74·5	0·02	0·64
Raipur	100·7	71·1	0·03	0·73
Bombay	90·0	75·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	88·3	74·9	...	0·20
Marmagao	90·0	77·7	...	0·00
Karwar	89·3	77·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	102·9	71·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	100·4	69·0	...	0·00
Poona	100·7	67·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	103·8	72·9	...	0·12
Bijapur	100·7	75·2	...	0·79
Belgaum	95·3	66·1	...	0·58
Aurangabad	102·7	71·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	73·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	99·8	73·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	90·7	78·9	...	0·24
Calicut	91·3	80·1	...	5·38
Cochin	90·7	79·8	0·10	1·17
Colombo	89·0	76·0	0·02	9·21
Masulipatam	92·5	73·1	...	0·23
Bellary	103·5	72·3	...	0·24
Madras	103·7	77·1	...	4·65
Cuddapah	90·5	75·5	...	18·89
Bangalore	94·8	69·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	99·9	76·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	98·9	76·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	91·4	81·5	...	11·87

Ineolumn Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th March was 29·901. 10 ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Brevet Colonel G B Hodgson, I A., Deputy Surveyor General, and Superintendent in charge, Burma Surveys, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for one year and 4 months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F P B Wood, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts Madras, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office, vice Mr. A L Wright on privilege leave.

Mr. R B C Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts is, on return from leave posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. A H Wollaston, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted, combined leave for 2 years with effect from the 15th April *viz*, privilege leave for three months, and furlough for the remaining period.

Mr. C B Ross, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts Calcutta, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. P C Mole, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr G C Wolfe, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

I. From the 24th February the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain E Prince's leave—

Lieutenant G H Morgan, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II. From the 4th March the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Major G E J Perry's leave—

Captain H F Shairp, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain W V Richards, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class,

Captain R H S Whitchurch, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

On the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. T. McMorran of Messrs. Duncan Brothers to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. D. Cowan.

Mr. A. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Custom Service, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Officiating Assistant Director General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs 800 is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st February.

Mr. S. S. Cooper, Assistant Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 5th May.

On return from privilege leave Mr. C. H. Harrison I.C.S, Postmaster-General, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, with effect from the 17th March.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. J. Collett-White, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January and until further orders.

Mr. F. B. McGowan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 2 (sub protem) to class III, grade 2 (permanent), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January.

Mr. W. V. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for five months, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date of relief.

Major P. Ashworth, R.E., Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for 29 days with effect from the 18th January in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7.

Mr. N. M. Carnell of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, whose services were lent to the Burma Railway Company, is on return to Government service posted to the North Western Railway as second Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

Captain G.F.F. Osborne R.E. Executive Engineer, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. W. E. Harnett District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway in Class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway with effect from the 10th March and until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 25th February:—Robert Samuel Keelan, Frank Herbert Foy, Leslie Stuart Holmes, Thomas Bertram Bateher, Henry Anderson King, Alexander Bayley DeCastro, Ralph Hope Gorman Thompson, Donald Lionel Mackay, Colin Hope Mason, George Keyes Ashworth Bartels, Frederick Tucker Deatker, Arthur Leonard Elloy, Joseph Werner Butt, Henry Cecil Phillips, Bertram Hope Simmons, Alexander Nicoll de Gruyther, Thomas Joseph Stuart, Cecil Henning Lincoln, Henry Alexander Fox, and Cecil Bertram Benjamin Gibbon.

A MEMORIAL has been erected in Kensington Cemetery to the memory of Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the Artic explorer and discoverer of the lost Franklin Expedition. It takes the form of an old-style wheel-cross, standing on a massive moulded base, and reaching to a height of 10ft. It is executed in rough silver-grey Cornish granite.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed: BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1909.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

FROM the beginning of this month, a fundamental change has been made in the constitution of the Board, which, under the name of the Joint Schools Committee, was invested with the full control and administration of primary education in Bombay city. The Board has now ceased to manage a joint concern, as between the Government and the Municipality. It has been arranged that the Municipality should bear the entire cost of maintaining primary education in Bombay, and consequently the newly formed Committee is exclusively composed of representatives elected to it by the Corporation. When both the Government and the Municipality were responsible for the payment, in certain proportion, of the educational charge, the position of the School Board was, in a way, dubious and amorphous; and with its responsibilities divided between two masters, and not exactly determined in relation to either, it must have been a trying and delicate task at times for the Committee to act in unison with firmness and resolution. The proportion in which the charge for education should be borne by the Government and the Municipality was the subject of a prolonged controversy between the high controlling parties, each interpreting the law, under which it was determined, in a different way. Under these circumstances, the Corporation was, for a number of years, in no mood to contribute any sum beyond the statutory minimum. But in later years, the policy initiated by Government of making more liberal grants to primary education met with a ready response from the Coporation. Working under a multitude of difficulties the defunct Committee may be said to have made the best of the resources at its disposal. The total number of Municipal and Aided schools has nearly doubled; the schools are much better accommodated than before, although hired buildings can never be suited exactly to school requirements; a relatively better paid and more competent staff of teachers is employed, and the schools are better furnished and equipped. In the absence of a sufficient supply of trained teachers, the Committee has to employ a considerable number of untrained men, who, we find, are paid a meagre salary of Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 per month. Even the unskilled workman must live, and we doubt whether, in these days, the pay given to them can be accounted a living wage. Although school accommodation has undergone a marked and decided improvement during the regime of the old Committee, it has been recognized by educational authorities that the housing problem cannot be satisfactorily solved, unless the schools are accommodated in buildings specially designed for them. Perceiving the urgency and importance of reform in this respect, the Government and the Municipality have agreed to provide between themselves, in equal shares, a sum of ten lakhs for the accommodation, in the first instance, of such schools as are most in need of special buildings. It is now pretty long since this arrangement was arrived at, and a Committee was appointed by the Corporation to formulate proposals. It is understood that its work has now been so far advanced as to justify the expectation that the public will have the satisfaction of seeing within a year or two, a number of model school buildings erected in the city.

The Schools Committee, as reconstituted, has been considerably strengthened, and has all its work cut out for it. For the maintenance of order, efficiency and discipline, it is important that its powers of administration and financial control shall remain unaltered and unimpaired, and that while the Corporation will lay down broad principles for its guidance, there will be no petty or incidental interference in its working. The Committee has to face the lamentable fact that in the first city in India fully two-thirds of the children of school-going age grow up in absolute ignorance. It is calculated that, in round figures, out of 105,000 children, only 33,000 attend some kind of school in Bombay. How to draw a much larger proportion of the juveniles to school, in other words, how to make elementary education more popular, is a problem fraught with grave difficulties. The question has often been discussed of late, whether free education, or free and compulsory education, will remedy the evil. The question of compulsory education, having been most carefully considered by a committee of educational experts and others appointed by Government, has been answered by them in the negative. As for free education, it is commonly believed that the very small fees levied at present in Municipal schools do not bear hard upon the generality of parents, and that the abolition of these fees are not likely to be followed soon by an appreciable increase in attendance. Among the multitude of counsellors, including a large number of educationists, whose opinion was invited by the Primary Education Committee, a majority voted for the retention of fees, and with regard to compulsion, the concensus of opinion was almost entirely against it.

The advocates of compulsory education—a very small but influential body—are allured by the prospect of making elementary education, such as it is, universal by making it compulsory. But we doubt whether they have a clear perception of the enormous difficulties in the way, and whether they have counted the cost, and determined in their own mind as to who should pay it. Compulsory education was introduced, a generation back, in England, when the percentage of illiterates was only five. In this city fully sixty-six per cent. of the juvenile population being without any education, it is obviously a premature action on the part of "impatient idealists" to advocate the principle of compulsion. The situation here is further complicated by the fact that the population of this city is very mixed and heterogeneous, and separate provision will have to be made, not only for different races, sects and communities, each having their own vernacular, but also, to a certain extent, for different castes. The authorities must prepare themselves for a prolonged and painful struggle with the poor, ignorant masses, who will consider it a hardship that their children should be condemned, for a number of years, to profitless learning at school, when they should be at work, contributing their mite towards the support of the household. Extreme poverty will present a greater obstacle than extreme ignorance. If the children of indigent parents were compelled to receive free education, they should also be provided with a free meal, as well as books and slates; and clothings will have to be supplied to such as are very lightly clad. It will, again, be necessary to keep an army of inspectors, traversing the highways and bye-ways of the town, and paying domiciliary visits, in order to ferret out children, who are not sent to school, and prosecute refractory parents. The total cost, at a modest computation, is not likely to fall below fifteen lakhs. The Corporation has appointed a committee of its own to consider the report of the Primary Education Committee. Unless the Corporation is prepared to assume the entire financial liability, consequent upon the grand enterprise of teaching over a hundred thousand children just to read, write and cast accounts, the labour of going over the same ground, once again, will have been thrown away. A great deal remains to be done for the improvement and extension of primary education, before the time arrives for thinking seriously of compulsory education. The absence of zealous and competent teachers is an evil which calls aloud for a remedy, and to ensure a regular and constant supply of trained teachers, it should be the earnest endeavour of the Schools Committee to devise proper means, as soon as it can.

THE VICEROY AND THE BUDGET DEBATE.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, in closing the Budget Debate on Monday, made pointed reference to the measure now before Parliament and demonstrated that we should more correctly say "Lord Minto's Reform Scheme" than "Lord Morley's." To his mind nothing could be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times, therefore the initiation of possible reform should emanate from them. This movement and its advance emanated from the Government of India. It was not suggested or dictated by the Secretary of State. The hands of the Government of India were not forced by the agitation in this country any more than by pressure from home. They initiated the reforms now under consideration, after mature deliberation over political and social conditions whilst the administrative changes advocated, far from being concessions wrung from them, were initiated and have been persevered in notwithstanding the commission of outrages which have over and over again endangered their fulfilment and have encouraged doubts as to the opportuneness of the introduction of political changes. Lord Minto declares that he steadfastly refused to allow these outbreaks to injure the political welfare of the loyal masses of India. His Excellency refrained from entering upon any expression of opinion as to the intricate machinery required in regard to representation, but he spoke briefly in support of Clause 3 which is the subject of so much contention in Parliament. Enough that His Excellency, on behalf of the Government of India, assumed responsibility for the initiation of the measure which has been erroneously ascribed to the Secretary of State.

Lord Minto paid a graceful tribute to Lord Kitchener and the military reforms he has carried out, observing that it was no reflection on his brilliant predecessors to say that he has evolved, from the factors of a somewhat scattered mass of splendid fighting material, an army complete in its component parts. The crippling centralisation which must in bygone days have well nigh broken the hearts of overwerked officers His Excellency observed he has dispersed amongst his divisional commanders—in fact, the key to his organisation has been the perfection of a system in which the responsibility for the efficiency of each division in all its branches should rest with the general officer commanding it—a responsibility which that officer must again himself demand from the brigadiers and regimental commanders under him. It has been Lord Kitchener's object so to distribute these divisions throughout India as to facilitate either their mobilisation for a great campaign or their capacity to furnish at short notice a flying column from some frontier expedition to meet sudden demands for internal defence. This was the work Lord Kitchener set himself to perform and the work he has fortunately been able to carry out. His Excellency referred but lightly to the differences between Lord Curzon and the Commander-in-Chief which led to the resignation of the former, but he gave it as his opinion—an opinion now fully concurred in—that the reform then achieved has been for the greater convenience of both the Council and Military Department, without in the least impairing constitutional control exercised by the Viceroy over the Commander-in-Chief.

THE NAVAL SCARE.

No one supposed for a moment that Mr. Lee's vote of censure on the Government's naval policy would be carried, much less that it would lead to the downfall of the Ministry. But it has had the effect of waking up the Government to the stern necessity of keeping pace with Germany in the matter of construction and providing the means of rapid building and repairs. It matters not how much Anglo-German relations have improved, or how amiable are the sentiments expressed by German Ministers. Germany means to build as many ships as she can, and if she can outstrip us, the better she will be pleased and the more formidable as a rival and a possible antagonist. There has not been a formal proposal on the part of Great Britain to restrict the strengthening of armaments, and we may also take it there has been no contemptible action on our part such as that attempted by Germany through Lord Tweedmouth. But we may accept at our own value the assurance of Prince von Bulow, that there has been no acceleration of programme. But that there has been an acceleration of the speed of shipbuilding cannot be denied. German assurances are—manufactured in Germany, and so must be regarded. The Government recognises the unwisdom of sitting down to watch German progress, and we are glad the Colonies join with the people of the Mother Country in insisting on the efficiency of our first line of defence.

CROYDON BYE-ELECTION.

THE result of the polling at Croydon will be a source of great joy to the Opposition though they have not captured a seat. Out of an electorate of 23,858, Mr. Arnold-Forster, when elected, secured only 8,248, while Mr. Somerset, the Liberal, polled 7,241 and the Labour candidate 4,112. Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge has now secured 11,989, the Liberal 8,041, while the Labour Party has gone all to pieces and polled only 886. Sir Robert's victory was secured by 2,948 over the Liberal, an increase of 1,941 and by 1,062 over the combined polling of his two opponents. At the General Election the two together scored 11,353. The tables have been completely turned, for the Unionist is supported by 11,989 votes—an increase of 3,741 over the Unionist polling on the last occasion the constituency was fought. At least three thousand voters have changed their colour since last their suffrages were sought. The 11,353 Liberals and Labourites have dwindled down to 8,927.

H. M. S. "Royal Arthur," Captain A. W. Heneage, sailed yesterday for England with the ex-crew of H.M.S. "Hyacinth" "Sphinx" and "Lapwing." After the cruiser left her moorings she steered alongside the "Hyacinth." The crews of both ships were drawn up on deck and bade good-bye to each other in lusty cheers, which were distinctly heard for some distance ashore.

THE trial of Captain Victor, I. S. M. D., concluded at Allahabad yesterday. Judgment was reserved.

IT is officially announced that Mr. C. F. Napier has been appointed Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Madras, in the place of Mr. E. B. Powell, who is about to retire.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir A. Lawley leaves Madras for Ootacamund at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th April. His Excellency's departure from Madras and arrival at Ootacamund will both be private.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Babu Kshitish Chandra Biswas, a son of the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, who was murdered last month, to be a probationer in the enrolled List of the Finance Department and he is posted for the present to the Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HARDY ATHLETES.

More Marathon Races.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

ENGLAND was in the grip of a blizzard on Saturday and which put a stop to most sports. Almost everything was at a standstill in the Metropolis, so the writer took the opportunity of hurrying down to Hampshire in quest of the big pike, which live in the river Avon. Unfortunately he broke no records, but came back feeling all the better for the outing. Touching on fishing, a market salmon has just been re-caught in the Avon at Christchurch, which had grown from a 7¼lbs kelt in March of 1908 to a clean run fish of 20lbs. on Feb. 20th 1909. To return to athletic matters, the hardy cross-country men defied the elements at Haydock Park and sixteen teams turned out for the thirty-third annual National Cross-Country Championship. Whether it was wise of the officials to go on with the race, considering snow had been falling for 24 hours and was even worse during the race, is a matter of opinion. The Captain of the Bradford team called his men off the track soon after the start, which led some to declare the action unsportinglike. Smith, however, thought the health and safety of his team might suffer by continuing and he was therefore justified. The conditions under which the race was run once more raises the question as to the most suitable time for the championship. The writer has often pointed out that the end of October and early November would be the best time and then the athletes would not have to train during the most severe months of the year. Saturday's race for first place was a capitial one, A. J. Robertson, who only made up his mind to compete two weeks before the race, only just failing to retain his title. He made his effort too far from home and though he actually headed J. Murphy (Hallamshire) the Northern champion came again and got home a few yards to the good. The winner has evidently improved since last season, but Robertson will probably show him his back in the International race. The Birchfield Harriers, winners of the team championship, finished four men in the first seven and had Ashby run up to form, the winning total would have been less still. It is a very "hot" team, neverthless cross-country running in the Midlands would be better served if cracks ran for their own district instead of uniting under one banner. The trouble is partly due to the cross-country officials, for if they accepted individual entries, a small club could send one man to a championship, whereas sending a team is too big a call on a small exchequer.

SPEEDY RUNNERS.

That R. E. Walker, the little over-seas Britisher who won the Olympic Games short sprint, would again visit England was generally understood. It is good to know that he contemplates leaving South Africa next May and in a six months' holiday hopes to visit Canada and the United States in addition to Britain. Walker will stand the American climate and on the firm clay and cinder tracks there ought to do some very fast running. He is not yet a Duffey nor Wefers, but may yet improve (he is only 20) so American sportsman will have the unusual experience of seeing a Britisher who is a class sprinter.

There is just a possibility that Lieutenant Wyndham Halswelle may reconsider his decision to retire. He is getting near the veteran stage now, but his "quarter" in 48 2-5secs. last summer shows he is still on top. If he does run again and gets back his best form it would delight sportsmen all over the world if he took a trip to the States and asked J. S. Carpenter to meet him. In the unfortunate trouble over the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games, there was a particular pleasing feature, viz., that Halswelle made no complaint and his statement of the hampering by Carpenter was couched in mild language. Because of this, the English born soldier would be certain of a good welcome if he did visit America next Fall, particularly as time is a great healer. While on this subject it may be mentioned that Mr. G. T. Kirby's second statement to the Inter-Collegiate Association of America is admitted by many English sportsmen to be a very fair one. Undoubtedly there was a misunderstanding somewhere. The referee denies having had a conversation with Mr. Kirby, following the 400 metres race being declared off, but that the old Columbia University man did have a conversation with an official whom he believed to be the referee, is also quite understood and the official concerned would have saved much trouble by coming forward. Some day the writer will tackle this subject at length, but it is well to let the troubled waters die down a bit more first.

MORE MARATHON RACES.

What ought to be the biggest Marathon Race yet held outside the Olympic Games is fixed for May 8th. The "Sporting Life" of London has put up a £500 ($2,500) trophy for the event and this will represent the Marathon Amateur Championship. The race (open to the world's amateurs) will be run from Windsor to Stamford Bridge, London, and over the full 26 miles 385 yards. Already "several" prominent Continental runners have promised to compete and entries from Canada are also expected, while it is safe to say the "boom" in Marathon racing during the past twelve months will lead to England being strongly represented. Two weeks later another professional Marathon, from Windsor to the Stadium, will claim attention, and as the prize money will amount to £250, it ought to tempt the cracks.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Albert Aldridge showed some of this old form in a 20 kilometre (12 miles 753 yards) race at Paris on Sunday, the Redhill man winning easily from Bouchard in 67mins. 42 secs. Though this is over 5mins. slower than the English professional record by "Deerfoot," it constitutes new figures for France and good performance for this time of the y Aldridge and Bouchard are now matche run 15 miles in a few weeks time, after w the Englishman will probably delay his jected trip to the United States until the big Marathon race is here.

POOR "SPORTSMEN."

The Amateur Swimming Association just come to a decision, which gives seas sportsmen an opportunity and reason declaring Englishmen to be lacking sportmanship and courtesy. The body na decided by 38 votes to 26 not to send a sw mer to Australia. Now the visits of L the Cavills, Kieran, Springfield, Beaurep and other Australian swimmers to this cou has certainly done a lot to foster the sport one would have thought the English offici would have been only too pleased to retu the compliment. The history of England attitude in regard to International sport is n a good one. Plenty of over-seas athlete swimmers, cyclists, skaters, etc., have visite this country and at their own expense, but th policy of the English officials appears to be accept all and give nothing, which is hardl "playing the game."

BOXING.

It did not surprise followers of the noble ar when Jimmy Britt issued a challenge t Jonnie Summers for another contest. The American points out that he gave the Englishman another chance following his (Britt's) win at Wonderland, so that he is only asking the same of Summers, now the latter turned the tables in their National Sporting Club contest. Summers concedes the point and says he is quite prepared to again enter the arena with Britt, but not just at present, as he has some music hall engagements to claim his immediate attention. That Summers and Britte should have a third contest to decide the rubber is fitting and it is a pity custom in England does not permit of a 40 rounds contest, as then there would be more chance of a result which would be beyond doubt. Promoters, however, believe such long distance matches savour too much of a finish fight and give authorities and opponents of boxing ground for objection, hence the limit of 20 rounds. Those people who look on boxers as brutes, by the way, ought to take note of the action of Jem Driscoll in returning to Cardiff for the purpose of appearing at the annual assault-at-arms in aid of the Nazareth House, an institution which helps those in want, irrespective of creed. Driscoll has just been presented with an illuminated address at a banquet and at which many nice things were said in praise of his sacrifice in returning to keep his word by appearing.

A CLASS STEEPLECHASER.

That French hurdlers and steeplechasers are of a higher class than ours, judged as a whole, we have often had proof in the defeats of English cracks at Autenil. Considering the greater inducement offered in the amount to be won across the Channel this is not surprising and most English owners do not try their horses "over sticks" unless they are failures on the flat, or show temper and other faults. The most recent example of the ability of French steeplechasers was shown at Hurst Park last Wednesday, when Lutteur III made hacks of Loinster, Rustic Queen, and Mount Prospect's Fortune, in the Champion Steeplechase over 3¼ miles. All four carried 11st 7lbs. and as the French five-years-old meets the quartette on better terms in the Grand National, he is quite likely to go very close for that event. Lutteur III gained a lot over his rivals at the jumps; indeed he was so quick over them that some critics consider this may cause trouble at the big Liverpool obstacles. It is well to remember, however, that the horse has never yet fallen in a race, while Escott who is training the French candidate at Lewis will naturally school him over "National" obstacles. It may be added that the well known French jockey Parfrement rode Lutteur III at Hurst Park and he will also have the meunt in the Grand National.

Before finishing with Turf matters a reference to the sale of Monitor to Mr. S. B. Joel may be in order. As the winner of the French Two Thousand Guineas last year the horse naturally ranks high and should be a notable addition to the Joel stable. Perhaps the object of the purchase may not be unconnected with a desire to "clear the way" for some of the Joel family candidates in the early spring events. Monitor certainly looks to be well in the City and Suburban and the change of ownership will naturally improve the prospects of Dean Swift. Incidently it makes the double, the writer suggested some time ago look better. This was Poor Boy for the Lincolnshire Handicap and Dean Swift for the City and Suburban, both being owned by the Joel family.

FOOTBALL.

When 53,353 people pay £2,521 (over 12,000 dollars) to see a cup tie, it is substantial evidence of the great popularity the competition enjoys. This fine "gate" was at the Sunderland and Newcastle match and was all the more remarkable on account of the blizzard all over the country. No doubt this upset scientific play and the game ended in a draw, though on the replay at Sunderland on Wednesday the Newcastle men won easily, 3 goals to 0. Singularly enough, the Glossop v. Bristol City tie also ended in a draw, Bristol prevailing in the replay (1-0). Burnley led Manchester United by a goal to nil in the tie at Manchester, when the vile weather led to the game being abandoned, but the Manchester men gained the victory (3-2) in the replay. One other match, Derby County vs. Nottingham Forest, was postponed and the winner of this will meet Bristol, while Newcastle and Manchester will be rivals in the semi-final round.

The chief matter concerning the League Championship is the advance of Tottenham Hotspur in the Second Division and victories on visiting Stockport and Chesterfield leave the "Spurs" at the head of affairs with 39 points for 28 matches. Bolton also claim 39 points but have played 30 games, while West Bromwich Albion stand a point below.

IN GENERAL.

The Navy beat the Army by 25 points to 0 in the third annual Rugby match.

A statement of the Olympic Games shows a balance of £6,000 (30,000 dollars) which will be devoted to sending British athletes to future Games.

F. B. Alexander of America is showing fine form in the big Riviera Lawn Tennis Tournaments.

The early breakdown of the English team and the big lead (16 miles at the time of writing) of the French team bears out one's remarks last week on the six days' race at New York.

Scotland's victory over Ireland in the eighth annual hockey match, by 3 goals to 2, was the first success of the Scots. The England vs. Wales match ended (as the previous eleven) in a victory (6—0) for England.

Inman easily beat Harverson in their heat of the London Billiard Tournament, and at the moment looks likely to prove successful over Williams in their Billiard Association Championship match.

Several good breaks have been made lately, Diggle being responsible for one of 476 and Reece for another of 357; while Sergt-Major Briggs obliged with one of 136 in a heat of the Army and Navy Championship.

UR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

GERMANY BECOMES CONCILIATORY.

Canada's Offer.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

the House of Commons this evening, Mr. ur Lee moved the vote of censure on the ernment's Naval policy. He dwelt on the te anxiety in the country, and appealed for t "Dreadnoughts" immediately, on ch he withdrew his motion of censure. ir Edward Grey fully admitted the new nation created by the German programme, t said that the Anglo-German relations had gressively improved.

"We cannot," he said, "lay down eight ps immediately owing to questions of type d construction."

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the German Reichstag to-day, Prince von ulow delivered a speech, expressing the iendliest sentiments towards Great Britain, nd recalled the warmth of the visit of King dward and Queen Alexandra. He urged that ritish and German industry and commerce ere absolutely inter-dependent, and said he as confident that British fanatics would not ave the decisive voice. (Cheers.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons last evening, the ote of censure was rejected by 353 votes to 35. Mr. Balfour insisted that "Dreadnoughts" ere the sole comparison and on the necessity or eight immediately. He said that Sir Edward Grey had been guilty of a grave omission n not referring to the German fleet of 1911.

Telegrams from Ottawa state that in the House of Commons yesterday, the Opposition urged that immediate steps should be taken for the Naval defence.

Sir W. Laurier recognised that the time had come for action. Germany, he said, was perhaps building a Navy to do to Britain on the sea what she did to France on land. Though the danger was not imminent, we must be vigilant. Sir W. Laurier moved a resolution to organise a Canadian Naval Service to co-operate with the Imperial Navy.

In his speech in the German Reichstag yesterday, Prince von Bulow said that there had not been a formal British proposal to restrict armaments, and he adhered to the view that negotiations on the subject did not promise success. Germany's aims, he declared, were self-protective. She did not wish to compete with British sea-power. Prince von Bulow denied the acceleration of the programme. They would have, at the earliest, thirteen "Dreadnoughts" in the Autumn of 1912.

Herr von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, said that Germany still required thirty-six months to build a "Dreadnought." Two of the ships of the 1909 programme were given out to contract last Autumn merely on the ground of cheapness and to prevent the formation of a contractor's ring.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria are offering the Imperial Government one "Dreadnought" on behalf of the states of Australia.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

Japan's Attitude.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that Japan has informed the Wai-wu-pu that she cannot assent to submit the Manchurian question to the Hague Tribunal.

THE MILWALL FIRE.

Due to a Labourer's Freak.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The damage in the Millwall fire amounts to at least £80,000. A labourer has been arrested who admitted that he set light to jute to frighten a boy.

THE CROYDON ELECTION.

Increased Unionist Majority.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The bye-election at Croydon, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, has resulted as follows:—

Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge (Unionist) ...11,989
Mr. Raphael (Liberal).....9,041
Mr. Smith (Labour) 886

[Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge, who has won the Croydon election with much flying colours, is an old Parliamentarian. His wife's father is Mr. Edward Hermon, formerly M. P. for Preston, and Sir Robert first attempted to enter the House of Commons in 1881 when he was Conservative candidate at Wallingford. He contested the Acarington Division of Lancashire in 1885 and in 1886 was elected. In 1892 and 1893 he was defeated at bye-elections, but in 1895 was elected for Oxfordshire and held the seat till the last Election. Croydon has shown remarkable keenness in the election just decided. Mr. Arnold-Forster polled 8,248 votes in 1906 and Mr. Somers Somerset 7,241 for the Liberals, while the Labour candidate, Mr. Sidney Stranks, polled 4,112, in striking contrast to the few Labour votes just recorded.]

DEATH OF HERR WIEGAND.

The Head of the N. D. L.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The death is announced of Herr Wiegand, Managing Director of the North German Lloyd.

DECCAN MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Class Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 29.

A special meeting of the Deccan Moslem League was held here to-day, under the presidency of Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmed, Barrister, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

"That this League deeply resents as mischievous and unpatriotic the recent Hindu outcry set up by the leaders of the Congress party against the pledges recently given by Lord Morley to the Mahomedans in connection with the Reform Scheme, and begs to assure the Secretary of State of its sectarian and altogether irrepresentative character. The League is convinced that separate Mahomedan electorates from Municipalities to the Viceregal Council are essential to an unfettered progress of the community, and hopes that Lord Morley will, regardless of the artful attempts to mislead him, generously fulfil the solemn promises held out by him and Lord Minto to Indian Mahomedans. Further, the League urges upon Lord Morley the claims of Mahomedans in the appointment of Indians to Provincial Legislative Councils."

The Chairman was directed to wire the resolution to Lord Morley.

The Gujarat and Konkan Moslem Leagues were formally affiliated, and in view of the request of the branches and instructions of H. H. the Aga Khan and the Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, it was resolved to extend the sphere of the work of the League equally to all divisions of the Presidency.

Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and the Hon'ble Syed Zien-el-Edroos were elected Vice-Presidents of the League.

In pursuance of a resolution, passed by the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad, it was resolved to hold a Conference during the Easter holidays at Poona, to consider the position of the Urdu language in the Presidency, and to discuss the difficulties of Mahomedan students in secondary and higher education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, has kindly consented to open the Conference on Monday, the 12th April, and the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Edroos, whose recent interpellations in the Council regarding educational matters, have been highly appreciated by the League will preside over its subsequent sittings.

TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

INDIA COUNCIL REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Trades Association last night, the Chairman, Mr. E. W. Orr, moved the following resolution which was carried :—"That this Association, while approving the extension of Legislative Councils, so that all classes and interests may be represented, views with the gravest apprehension the introduction of Indians to the Executive Councils, both Viceregal and Provincial. It regards this experiment as the first step towards the subversion of that British supremacy which is so essential to the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of India, whether Indians or Europeans, and especially of those who have invested capital in industrial enterprise in this country."

In doing so he said that the proposals of the Secretary of State went further than the aspirations of even the most advanced Indians, except the Extremists, and the former neither desired nor hoped to participate in the actual government of the country. He characterised the term "Indian Nation," of which they had heard so much, as meaningless and impossible to conceive, and unity between Hindus and Mahomedans as impracticable. He was convinced that Indian Princes would be willing to enter into official relations with a Hindu, who as a Member of Council might become a senior member, and possibly as such Acting Governor, and if so, why not Viceroy ? He condemned the present step, not because it was impossible to find intellect among Indians, or because a suitable man for Executive Councils could not be found, but because the Association thought it absolutely necessary that the highest Executive should be British and British only.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Acquittal and Re-arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Judgment was given by the Acting Chief Justice in the Bighati Dacoity Case before the Special Tribunal to-day.

Kartic Dutt is sentenced to six years' imprisonment, Suresh Mitter and Suresh Mozumdar to five years' each, and Panna Lall Chuckerbuty to three and-a-half years. Mokhoda Paresh Bagchi is acquitted.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Paresh Bagchi, one of the accused in the Bighati Dacoity Case, who was acquitted yesterday, was re-arrested at the gate of the High Court in connection with the Bajitpore dacoity.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Approver Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

A Midnapore telegram, dated the 29th instant, states that Rakhal Chandra Laha, the Approver, who turned hostile in the Midnapore Bomb Case, was sentenced to-day by the Sessions Judge to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, or nine months additional imprisonment.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

Order Regarding Submission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The following Press Communique is published :—

A number of telegrams have been received addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and purporting to be despatched by the staff of telegraph offices in various parts of India. In these telegrams complaints are made as to the manner in which the new scale of pay has been introduced, and it is requested that a committee may be appointed to investigate the matter. No previous expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the staff had reached the Government of India. The language used is general in its terms and the precise nature of the alleged grievances is not disclosed.

The Government of India consider it desirable to make it known, as widely as possible, for the information both of the telegraph staff and of the public, that communications of this kind will receive no notice whatsoever. If any member of the staff considers that he has a grievance in respect of his pay, or allowances, he must represent the matter in the usual way, through his official superiors, and no petition should be made to the Government of India until the Director-General has first been approached. It is needless to say that every representation, submitted in accordance with standing orders, will receive the most careful consideration.

MOREHAL DACOITY CASE.

Confessions Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Mr. S. N. Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, concluded the hearing of the Morehal Dacoity Case yesterday. Monmothonath Chowdry, Satyacharan Banerjee, Haripoda Adhicary, and Jotiadranath Hazra, withdrew their confessions, saying that they were made under police pressure. Dasarathi Chatterjee pleaded an "alibi." All the accused promised to file written statements afterwards. The Magistrate will pass orders to-morrow.

THEFT IN A TRAIN.

Revolver and Letters Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

A courier bag, belonging Mr. P. Chatterjee, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Burdwan, containing a six-chambered Webley revolver, five cartridges and some private letters, was stolen on the 24th instant, from a first-class compartment of the down Bombay mail. The bag was found ripped open the same night in a second-class compartment. The Police are investigating.

A PRIEST'S SALARY.

Clergy and Laity at Variance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

At the High Court to-day, an appeal was preferred by the leader of the congregation of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Madras, against the order of Mr. Justice Boddam sanctioning the payment of the salary of Father Rajanadar, who was appointed by the Archbishop to officiate as priest. It was contended that the appointment having been made without the consent and approbation of the congregation, was illegal, and that the congregation had the right of electing its own priest.

The appeal was adjourned pending reference to the Archbishop.

FIRE IN LUCKNOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 30.

Captain Danniell's bungalow in Cantonments was destroyed by fire early on Sunday. The inmates had a miraculous escape, Captain Daniell sustaining slight burns on the hands. The entire contents of the building were destroyed, including some papers of value for Captain Danniell is Brigade Major. The cause of the outbreak is unknown,

VICEREGAL MOVEMENTS.

Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto left Calcutta in the afternoon en-route for Simla.

KARACHI CHAMBER.

New Office-Bareres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 30.

At the Chamber of Commerce annual general meeting this afternoon, the following office-bearers were elected for the current year :—

Chairman—Mr. Webb ; Vice-Chairman—Mr. Thole ; Committee—Messrs. Stowell (North-Western Railway), Robson (Messrs. Clements, Robson and Co.), Stephens (The Bombay Co.), Wilson (Messrs. Graham and Co.), Ireland (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), Vlasto (Messrs. Ralli Bros.), Sawyer Messrs. Sassoon and Co.), and Stephens (The National Bank).

THE LEGAL MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL.

Its History.

At the time a radical change is to be made in the Legal Membership of the Supreme Executive Council by the hitherto untried experiment of appointing a Native of India to it, it would be interesting to cast a rapid glance at the past of this high office and to take a historical retrospect of its vicissitudes and of its holders in bygone days. Among those who have held this office there are several distinguished men. Indeed, in the Indian Book of Dignities, such a page of illustrious names as adorns this office will not be found anywhere else, except among Governors-General and perhaps among Commanders-in-Chief. The names of Macaulay, Maine and Stephen shed an unusual lustre on this succession list and render it immemorable for all time. Sir Henry Maine once said in one of his minutes, that it was "impossible to read down the list of Governors (of Madras and Bombay) without seeing that the great majority were not men of any mark." The truth of this remark of the great philosophical jurist must be admitted in silence, for these two lists extending over nearly two centuries and-a-half and containing scores of names, hardly possess half a dozen names of really eminent men. But the same cannot be said of the short list in which Maine's own name figures prominently.

The Legal Membership was created in 1834 by the Charter Act of that year, which introduced several other important features into the administration of India. The Governor-General, who was till that year merely the "Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal," became by this Act the "Governor-General of India," and with his enlarged Council was styled the "Governor-General of India in Council." The Council which heretofore consisted of three "ordinary" members besides the Governor-General, its President and the Commander-in-Chief, who was its extraordinary member, was henceforward to have a fourth ordinary member who, unlike the other three, was not to be a previous servant of the Indian Government. The object, though not specified in the Act, was to include a lawyer of English experience and fresh from the mother-country, in the Supreme Council, and thereby to infuse new blood as it were into it, apart from the other members who were always officers towards the close of their long careers in this country. The absence of a lawyer from the governing body in India had been felt for some time and opportunity was taken of this Act to provide for such a member, whose legal qualifications were not however specified therein. Indeed, no qualifications of this member were mentioned, and he was merely called in the Act "the fourth ordinary Member of Council." This indefiniteness did not matter much for a quarter of a century, for English lawyers continued to be sent out every time a vacancy arose in this fourth membership. But at the end of this period of 25 years the vagueness of the Act was taken advantage of for a different purpose as we shall see presently, and English barristers for a time ceased to come out to fill this post. But a change was soon made in the law in 1861 whereby it was rendered obligatory to appoint one English lawyer as member of Council.

The status of this new legal member was limited in one important point by the Act of 1834 which first called him into existence, and which contained the following proviso referring to him : "Provided that such last-mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council, except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations." This was an important limitation, for thereby the fourth member was shorn of the privileges of the other three members : in fact he was really only an additional member joining the Council only when legislative business came before it. On administrative and executive matters which formed the greater part of the business of the Council he had no voice : in fact he had no right to be invited to the Council when such business was before it. His status was thus little higher than that of the present members of the Supreme Legislative Council, who are also said to be added to those of the Supreme Council for doing legislative business only. This diminished status caused some friction occasionally. Macaulay, the first such member under the Act, was a *persona grata* to Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland, the Governors-General, and he seems to have sat at other meetings of the Council besides those called for purposes of legislation alone. This irregularity caused some silent annoyance. The point came to a head during the term of his successor, Amos, who followed Macaulay in sitting at political as well as legislative meetings of the Council, but whose right was questioned and disallowed by that masterful though rather eccentric Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. This matter came up afterwards before Parliament and much was made of the alleged discourtesy of Ellenborough to his colleague. But in this point at least he was quite right as he only insisted on the strict fulfilment of the Act. In 1853 when the Act of 1834 was revised, opportunity was taken to do away with this limitation, and the Legal Member was put on the same footing as his other colleagues in the Supreme Council. In 1853-4 also was established for the first time a Legislative Council for India, in co-operation with which henceforward the Legal Member was to do his legislative work in the future. From this year forward the Legal Member became associated in the general work of administration and ceased to be merely concerned with legislation alone.

When the Government of India was transferred to the Crown after the Mutiny, the great task which stared the rulers in the face was the reorganisation of the finances of the country which were in a chaotic state on account of the exigencies of restoring peace at any price and regardless of cost, after the revolt. All other reforms had to be postponed till the finances were placed on a sound basis again. To reorganise Indian finance, it was essential to entrust it to a member of the Supreme Council who was specially fitted for this task by long previous training. Previous to 1858 finance was taken up as part of his usual work by one of the three ordinary Members of Council who, according to the Act, must be selected from servants of the Government, of at least two years' standing at the time of their appointment. But in the extraordinary circumstances existing servants of the Government were deemed incompetent to deal with finance. A trained financier from England could alone be depended on to reduce order in the chaotic state of the finances. But the only member who could be appointed, under the Act, from other than servants of the Indian Government was the fourth ordinary, or, as he was commonly called" the Legal Member. It was lucky that the word lawyer or barrister was not in the Act. Advantage was taken of this omission and for the first time since 1834, a person who was not a lawyer was appointed as the Fourth Member of Council. The choice fell on the Right Hon. James Wilson, a great English financier well-known as a high authority on his subject at Home, who thus became, oddly enough, the successor in the fourth membership held by great lawyers and jurists of the calibre of Macaulay, Amos and Peacock. His appointment in November 1859 as well as, on his premature death in August of next year, that of his successor Samuel Laing, like him a noted financier from England, were applauded by all as necessary. But it was a hardship that there was in the Supreme Council no eminent and trained lawyer with English experience as used to be the case from 1834 till the Mutiny. The public looked on this absence as a temporary one and excused it as such. Soon an Act was passed in 1861 whereby an ordinary membership was to be reserved for a barrister of ten years' standing who was specifically mentioned in it. Another ordinary member, the fifth, was also added to the Council, but his qualifications were not specified beyond stating that he need not be a servant of the Government. This fifth member is known as the Finance Member or Minister. The Legal Member was thus restored to the Supreme Council after a couple of years' abeyance and he continues to be its ornament till the present day. This second period of its existence from 1861 onwards is still more important than the first, and among its holders we find Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen, who were even greater as juriste than Macaulay or Amos. In another article we shall briefly glance at the work of these legal members from Macaulay onwards during the seventy-five years that have elapsed since this office was created.

R. P. K.

MR. BAPTISTA AND THE NAGPUR CONGRESS PROTEST.

MESSRS. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, of 109, Medows-street, have addressed the following letter to the Publisher, Printer and Proprietors, of the "Bombay Gazette," :—

"Gentlemen,—Under instructions from our client Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab), L.C.E., (Bombay). J.P., Barrister-at-law, we beg to address you as under :—

"In the issue of the 'Bombay Gazette,' dated Monday 18th January, 1909, you published under the heading of 'Bombay Extremists' Meeting,' what purports to be a report of the proceedings at a meeting held at the Halai Lohana Mahajanwadi, Kumbhartukda, Bombay. Our client is concerned with the report only so far as it affects him. Our client says that the said report is not a fair and accurate report of the proceedings, and that it attributes certain statements and sentiments to our client which were not made or expressed by him.

"In the issue of the 'Bombay Gazette,' dated Tuesday, 19th January, 1909, you published an editorial which professes to comment on the proceedings of the said meeting. As a matter of fact our client says the said editorial is not a comment pure and simple, but an assertion of alleged facts interspersed with comments. Our client further says that some of the allegations of facts and sentiments attributed to our client are unfounded. We are further instructed to say that the comments are partly founded on invented facts and that generally they travel beyond the limits of fair criticism, and that they do not constitute fair and honest comments made bona fide in the discharge of a duty. Our client says that the editorial recklessly imputes dishonourable motives to him, attacks him personally and even goes the length of charging him with having committed the crime of sedition and of inciting class against class, and that the editorial is devoid of moderation and judgment.

"In politics people readily believe such charges and our client says that the aforesaid report and editorial have injured the reputation of our client, lowered him in the estimation of the public and actually estranged several of his friends to his knowledge.

"In the issue of the 'Bombay Gazette' of Saturday, 23rd January, 1909, you published a letter from our client, but added a note which only aggravated the injury inflicted.

"Under the circumstances we are instructed by our client to call upon you (1) to publish this letter in the editorial columns of the 'Bombay Gazette' together with a suitable apology, and (2) to disclose the name of the writer of the article, or to pay Rs. 1,000 to such charitable institutions as will be specified by our client, and to give you notice that if you do not comply with these requisitions within 7 days of the notice hereof, our client will proceed against you according to law."

[As to the allegation that the report is not fair and accurate we may point out that Mr. Baptista's remarks were taken down by a reporter of our own staff, and that the sentences on which we based our comments also appeared in the report published by our morning contemporary. We deny that our editorial exceeds the limits of fair criticism and that it imputed to him dishonourable motives. We abstained from attributing any motives whatever and made no personal attack upon the speaker. We made no charges against him and gave him an opportunity of disclaiming any sentences or words attributed to him. Mr. Baptista sent us the "substance" of his observations, not the "exact words," as he himself said, and as we pointed out in the foot-note, now complained of. If Mr. Baptista has been lowered in the estimation of the public and several of his friends have been estranged by anything we have said of his political views, we are exceedingly sorry,—sorry for them as well as for Mr. Baptista. Surely a man's friends judge him by other standards than political. They ought to. As to the authorship of the offending article we have no objection to informing Mr. Baptista that the Editor takes entire responsibility.—Ed. "B.G."]

Indictments have been returned by the grand jury at New Orleans against Mayor Felix and other politicians of the town of Kenner, Louisiana, who are accused of having cut off a long, luxuriant growth of whiskers belonging to E. A. O'Sullivan, a lawyer, of Kenner. Mr. O'Sullivan opposed the politics of Mayor Felix, and he went to the polls last election day prepared to give the voters legal advice on how they should oust the mayor. As he approached the polling booth Mr. O'Sullivan was seized, and his whiskers, which were famous throughout the State, were summarily clipped. Mr. Felix was re-elected mayor.

IMPERIAL BUDGET DEBATE.

Finance Member's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

The follo[illegible]ing are some of the more important paragraphs in [illegible]ir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech to-day :—

I come now to [illegible] provincial finance. We have heard a good deal [illegible]-day about the growing needs of the Provincial G[illegible]vernments and about the defects of certain of the Pr[illegible]vincial settlements. I have neither written nor said any[illegible]hing which can be taken as indicative of a want of [illegible]mpathy with the Local Governments in the many pre[illegible]schemes upon them and in the many admirable [illegible] per- which they would undertake if their finances [illegible]l mitted. My sympathy with them is genuine, a[illegible] the more so that the Government of India are experiencing to the full the same inconveniences and the same disappointments. But we must unite in the painful process of cutting our coat according to our cloth, and we must trust that better times will come for provincial as well as imperial revenues. The Government of India have not been sparing of their aid to local Governments in the past, and in the present circumstances we count on co-operation in the economies which have become imperative. As regards the provincial settlement, I speak with entire impartiality, inasmuch as the whole of the existing settlements, with the exception of certain details relating to the United Provinces, were arranged before I took office. I have, however, had an opportunity of studying the system of settlements. They were designed to allot to each local Government a substantial share of its growing revenues to dispense with the necessity of periodical doles and ear-marked grants from imperial resources, and to place the province in the position of being able to adjust the growth of its administrative needs to the growth of its income in practical permanency. I believe I am not wrong in saying that my predecessor, Sir Edward Baker, regarded the settlements as liberal ones, and I hold entirely to the same view. They have started badly in certain Provinces, partly owing to the recent famine, partly owing to the burden of high prices, partly owing to the special difficulties of administration in the last year or two, and partly owing also, as in Burma, to a temporary set-back in the revenues. There is no reason to doubt that these causes will disappear in time, and there is every reason to expect that the local Governments will tide over their period of trouble without risking the permanency of their settlements, which seems to me one of the strongest factors in their financial independence. It is folly to recognize that the local Government must advance with the times and there are many incessant demands upon them, such as the improvement of secondary education and the development of technological education, with which the Government of India are in complete sympathy. It would be entirely wrong in my position to hold out any definite promises, but should we return to the happy

ERA OF LARGE SURPLUSES]

I have little doubt that the Government of India will be ready to share their good fortune with those provinces which genuinely require assistance in the carrying out of such projects.

Turning now to the particular provincial settlements upon which hon'ble members have spoken to-day, I need only deal lightly with that of Madras. The last revision of the settlement with that province was entirely of the nature of an adjustment intended to give Madras the same shares of the principal heads of revenue as the other provinces, and to replace fixed and unelastic assets by growing resources. In spite of his criticism upon sundry details in the figures, I am sure that my hon'ble friend, Mr. Andrew, recognises how liberal the settlement was, and the fairest proof of its success lies in the fact that the province has greatly to its credit now built up a balance well in excess of a crore of rupees.

The grievances of Burma have been voiced with much moderation and fairness by the Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, who has studied the records of the last Burma settlement with considerable care, and I can assure my hon'ble friend that he is entirely mistaken in his fears, that the distance of his province from the headquarters of the Government of India has prejudiced its case. I think that, on the contrary, there was particular anxiety to ensure that the province should not suffer "in absentia" and that special efforts were made to provide it with adequate resources. It must be confessed, however, that since the settlement was made, there has been some arrest in the progress of the provincial resources. The forest revenue in particular, which is one of Burma's greatest assets, has not answered expectation. From all that I can gather, this set-back is temporary, and I trust that Burma will be patient, until either its revenue recovers, or there is clear evidence that we permanently over-estimated its resources. In the meantime, a careful scrutiny of the Burma estimates suggests that there have been a certain number of items of expenditure which it was not unreasonable to ask the province to postpone or abandon, pending the results of a few years' test of the operation of its settlement.

Next I come to the United Provinces, which are put in a somewhat invidious position by the very high figures of the grants which the local Government has received, at a time when retrenchment was being stringently enforced elsewhere. I wish to make it perfectly clear to the Council that this is not the result of any differential treatment to the United Provinces, but of the several out of which they are now emerging. Famine fell upon them in 1907, when the province was working under a settlement which was

ADMITTEDLY INADEQUATE.

It swept away the whole accumulated balances of the local Government, the cost of direct relief alone being over 30 lakhs, and we had to give special help to the local Government to enable it to open the current year and its new settlement with the prescribed balance. In 1908-1909 famine and its concomitants again paralysed the provincial finance, which had to find 62½ lakhs for direct relief expenditure and 1-3 of a lakh for irrecoverable loans, to say nothing of the heavy indirect losses due to the same cause. The two specific items of loss that I have mentioned represent very closely the sum (72·92 crores to be exact), which we have given the local Government in order to place it in the position we intended it to occupy at the outset of its new settlements. The additional 10 lakhs was a special initial grant, with which the Secretary of State has allowed the new settlement to be inaugurated. I regret that the two hon'ble members who represent the province regard the grant as inadequate. I can only assure them that we were neither able nor would we have been allowed to give more. I would add a word of explanation regarding the grants for University education to which the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson has alluded. The grants will not be found in the Provincial Budgets, because I had not received the Secretary of State's sanction to them in the time to do more than show them as a lump provision in the India estimates. The actual distribution will be as follows :—Central Provinces, Rs. 10,000; Eastern Bengal and Assam, Rs. 20,000; Bengal, Rs. 1,50,000; Punjab, Rs. 60,000; Bombay, Rs. 65,000; total, Rs. 3,15,000. Madras and the United Provinces have received their grants through their provincial settlements. The subsidies are for one year only, and the necessity for further imperial assistance will have to be reconsidered before next year.

The question has been raised of the valuation of the securities held in the Currency Reserve and exception has been taken to their being valued at 12 crores, when we all know that there has been a considerable fall in value since they were purchased. I take it, that hon'ble members are aware that the investments of the Currency Reserve are shown, not at their face value, but at the price which we paid for them. This is the procedure which the legislature has directed, and our published accounts are therefore in strict conformity with the requirements of the law. I should not adopt the expedient, however, of sheltering myself behind a technical defence of the provisions in the Act, if there were any substantial or permanent deterioration in the value of our currency investments. In such a case I fully recognise that something equivalent to a depreciation account would be not unreasonable. But the facts are as follows:—The total valuation of [illegible]rities is 11·17 crores, as against the 12 crores [illegible] we paid for them. The deficiency is not which [illegible]d a slight revival in the gilt-edged securities would w[illegible]pe it out. I do not think, therefore, that there wou[illegible]d be any advantage in attempting

[illegible]'CAL ADJUSTMENTS

PERIOD[illegible]

so as to keep the value of actual paper up to its original cost price, and so long as the fiduciary element in our circulation is kept within moderate bounds, we need not be anxious about minor fluctuations in the value of the securities held against it.

"The two subjects in regard to which I now invite your attention are both subjects of first importance. They are currency and the prevailing high prices. I will take them in the order named. Our currency policy in general and the position of our Gold Standard Reserve in particular have figured most prominently in to-day's debate. It is right and fitting that the subject should have the prominence it has received, for there is no other factor in our Indian finances which is so intimately associated with the commercial interests of the country, and through those interests with the well-being of the great mass of the people. Holding these views, I am glad to find that I am not called upon to defend our Currency policy against any attacks upon its main features. Upon those, so far as I can judge from the speeches we have heard to-day, the Council is in virtual agreement. We may differ regarding the donation of our gold or the pace at which it should accumulate, but we are all agreed that a strong hold of gold is essential to our salvation. We may have divergent views about the most effective manner of supporting exchange, but we are at one regarding the importance of active intervention, when it falls below specie point. We may not agree as to the effect of our coinage on prices but it is hardly suggested that we should re-open the mints and allow the rupee to find its own level. Such being the positions as regards the cardinal points of an policy, I cannot see that any good purpose would be served by holding a formal enquiry into currency matters generally. The need for such an enquiry has been eloquently urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, and I am aware suggestions for the new Currency Commission have been received from several Chambers of Commerce. We have had a good many Commissions lately and I am disposed to think that India in that respect, deserves a rest. Commissions are always expensive, not always conclusive, and are usually somewhat unsettling bodies, and the one thing that our currency policy requires is that it should be allowed to settle down into regular habits. Nor can I admit, that our currency policy, as based on both the principles enunciated by Lord Herschell's Committee, has departed so materially from those principles, as to demand a fresh

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

Currency is a living organism and must adapt itself to changing circumstances. The changes in our policy have been adaptations, rather than variations. Fault has been found, for example with Government for building up a Silver Reserve in India. That measure was justified by my predecessor on a previous occasion, and calls for no further defence from me, but the same complaint has been repeated to-day. I am afraid that the public memory in regard to public finance is sometimes short, and, in face of the scarcity of gold, which is the prominent feature of our position to-day, some of us are apt to forget that the time has been, and may come again when the scarcity of rupees constitutes an imminent danger. The comparatively small Silver Reserve of 4 millions was not attempted, until we had accumulated 12½ millions of gold, and it was a pressing necessity at the time. In regard to the other diversion from our original policy, for which we are frequently taken to task, namely, the appropriation of a part of our coinage profits for Railway capital purposes, I do not think I can do more than refer our critics to the views of that strong committee of financial and commercial experts, upon whose advice this particular step was taken by the Secretary of State. I doubt whether another Currency Commission would disperse our Silver Reserve, or add to the data upon which Sir James Mackay's Committee based its recommendations. I readily admit, however, that the events of 1907 and 1908 have thrown a vivid searchlight upon our currency policy, and it is incumbent on us to see that the results are not lost sight of. In passing I should like to acknowledge the ability, the courtesy and the clearness with which those results were summarised by the Hon'ble Mr. Proctor, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 3rd of this month.

Turning from principles to practice I find very little to add to what the Council already know, regarding our actions during the recent period of low exchange. There were two stages in that period, one prior to and the other subsequent to March 1908. The action of Government, during the earlier stage has been vindicated by my predecessor, Sir Edward Baker, in his Financial Statement, and according to his remarks to-day, the later stage has been one of steady perseverance on the lines already laid down. We have parted with our gold freely, both in England and in India; we have kept exchange successfully up to specie point and we close the year with £9½ millions in gold and gold securities and £14 millions in the Currency Reserve. We are thus far from being defenceless in a further campaign against exchange, should another year of adverse trade again force it upon us, a contingency which at present I hope we need not dread. Nor is the result one of which we need be ashamed, seeing that the

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

is not yet eight years old, and that this is the first occasion on which it has been put to the test. For the future, I can only reiterate what I have said in the Financial Statement, that it is our clear duty to develop and strengthen our gold resources by every means in our power.

My Lord, I turn now to an economic feature of recent years which yields to no other in importance, and which has found its fitting place in several of the speeches to-day. I allude to the rise in prices. I approach this subject with great reserve, both on account of its complexity and because it is at present under discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But it would be a poor compliment to the sincerity

and skill with which the subject has been handled by previous speakers, if I were to keep silence regarding it. I can, however, but touch the fringe of the subject, and I must make it apparent at the outset, that I put forward no remedy for high prices, and that I approach it purely from the point of view of trying to make clear some of our ideas on the subject. Nor can I make any announcement yet regarding an enquiry into prices, for the manner and agency of the enquiry are still under the Secretary of State's consideration. The first aspect of the case to which I would invite attention is the vast extent to which the rise in prices concerns Government. Some of our critics write and speak as if Government were responsible for the phenomenon. Others without going so far, appear to believe that Government are languid and uninterested spectators of the rise in prices. Nothing could be further from the truth. The high prices affect all local Governments, and the Imperial Government gravely and directly. In the increased charges for food and forage in the Army, in the heavy payments by all the Civil departments, in compensation for the dearness of food grains, in the high dietary charges of Jails and in many other ways, the high prices fall very heavily on Government. They also react upon Government sharply and constantly, through the unceasing pressure on the part of Government employees, of nearly all grades, for better pay, in consequence of the increased cost of living. It is impossible for Government to shut its ears to the demand of its servants, and I hope the Council will pardon me if I digress for a moment to explain some of the liabilities entailed on Government, as a large employer of labour, by the recent upward movement in prices. The main provision for meeting the distress caused among our subordinates by the exceptional rise in prices, consists of course in the authority given to local Governments to grant

COMPENSATION FOR DEARNESS

of food-grains. This grant was till lately available only for men drawing Rs.16 or under. We have now made it available for men drawing Rs. 30 or under, and during 1908-1909 the sum paid to Civil employees on this account amounted to no less than £597,000. We have, however, at the same time freely recognised that in addition to these exceptional measures, it is necessary to take steps to recast the scales of pay of the lower paid officials in many of our services. The work can only be done gradually; each case has to be considered on its merits, and any attempt to raise the scale of pay universally would not only be disastrous financially, but would react on the labour market, and prejudice private employers of labour. Much, however, has been done in the past years by Provincial Governments, while the cost of the projects for the improvement of the pay of purely subordinate officials, which have come before the Imperial Government in the last two years and have been sanctioned by them, amounted in 1907 to 60 lakhs of rupees per annum, and in 1908 to 53 lakhs per annum. In addition to this we have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to institute a General Provident Fund open to all Government servants. Every one must have met with distressing cases in which Government servants die before they are able to make suitable provision for their families. The new fund will do much to meet such cases. Subscription will, for the future, be obligatory on all Europeans and Eurasians drawing over Rs. 100 per mensem and optional for all natives of India on any rate of pay. We have introduced this distinction, because we recognise that Indian employees frequently have advantageous means of employing their savings, in the improvement or acquisition of private estates, and because we were unwilling to take any step which should compel them to curtail expenditure, such as that on the provision of dowries or marriage, and other ceremonies which religion or custom renders obligatory in their case. Compound interest will be allowed at 4 per cent. and the sum which accumulates to the credit of the subscriber will be his absolute property and will be handed over to him unconditionally on his retirement, or in the case of his death to his heirs. I hope I have shown the members that high prices are not viewed with indifference by Government, but that, on the contrary, they are

A SOURCE OF GRAVE ANXIETY

to us. If it were only for their effect on our salary bills. There is another and more subtle danger in these high prices to which Government are exposed in common with the whole community. The cheapness of India's produce and of her labour has been the main reason why she meets her obligations with ease. If prices should rise to a level which interferes seriously with the demand for her products in foreign markets, our export trade would decline and our capacity to pay our debts be diminished. There was at one time some fear that this danger would influence the wheat exports of the season which is now approaching. The market unfortunately is strong and I understand that prices are now adjusting themselves to their position. A section of Indian publicists associate high prices with the refusal of Government to discourage the export of food grains by a heavy export duty. This view has been recently expressed by our hon'ble colleague, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and it is obviously entitled to the most respectful consideration. On the other hand, a very strong body of well-informed men are of the opinion that the view is based on economic fallacy. I do not propose, however, to discuss it on the grounds of economic theory. I wish only to place before the Council a few plain facts which I have drawn from our published statistics for the years 1904-07. These were three years of very active export and of normally good harvests, and they may be taken as giving tangible evidence of the country if depleted by export. During those three years the export of food-grains totalled 11 1/3 million tons. The production of food-grains in British India and the Native States is not ascertainable with anything like the same certainty, but a careful estimate suggest that it was not less than 200 million tons; for rice and wheat alone, the outturn was about 115 million tons, and if any reliance is to be placed on these figures, then the export during the busy triennium which we are considering did not exceed 6 per cent of the supply. Within the same triennium, however, the price of rice and wheat in India rose by 25 per cent. and most of the other food-grains showed a similar movement. Can it be seriously argued that an export trade, which diminishes the food supply of the country by only 6 per cent., is directly responsible for such a remarkable change in value? We do not deny the importance of the movement in prices, the many hardships which it entails and the dangers which attend it. We are prepared to ascertain the facts with the utmost care and to give our best consideration to any suggestions which are based on knowledge and on accurate data, but we cannot accept in silence the criticisms which lay high prices at the door of Government, or which pretend that Government could alter the position by a stroke of the pen. There are deeper causes than Government action at work. India, by its adoption of a Gold Standard, has been switched on to the currency gauge of the rest of the world, and is undoubtedly bearing its share in the price fluctuations, to which the rest of the world has been subject. Indeed, a careful study of the general prices in Europe during recent years, and of the general prices of commodities in India, reveals a close parallelism. This country is undergoing great economic changes and the change in money values is one of them. Whether the change will ultimately result for the good of India it is difficult to say. We all hope so and Government will gladly take any part that it prudently can take in forwarding that end.

PRESS OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 20.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—

The Budget debate this year will be distinguished pre-eminently by reason of the admirable speech by Lord Kitchener, whose policy is more than justified in the grand result he has achieved, and in making his plea for continuity of policy for an assurance that there will be no retrogression to the antiquated irritating, ineffective and exceedingly costly system of dual control, we do not think he has spoken in vain. For all that he has accomplished, Lord Kitchener deserves the thanks not only of India but of the whole Empire for the entrenchment in military expenditure

It endorses Sir Edward Baker's strictures on the Railway Board and says there will be great disappointment in the United Provinces at the refusal of the extra grant by the Government of India; and regarding the Viceroy's pronouncement about the inception of reforms, says Indian criticism of the Government of India's policy must proceed henceforth on different lines. The Viceroy representing the Government of India, has expressed the fullest sympathy with the Reform Scheme in all details and hopes it will bring peace and progress to India, and none can do otherwise than trust that His Excellency's hope may be realized to the full.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A Special Meeting of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay was held at 5 p. m. on Sunday when the following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL. B., President of the Society, (in the Chair). Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar-at-Law, Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Honorary Secretary of the Society, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rehman, Moulvie Syed Muinuddin Kazi Mahomed Ismail Ghilmai, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Hafiz, Munshi Abdul Karim, Moulvie Abdur Raof Khan, Munshi Mahomed Bakir, Mr. A. H. Allarakhia, Mr. Usman Haji Mahomed, Mr. Oomar Mahomed Siddick, Mr. Ali Mahomed Abba, Moulvi Ahmed Khan, Mr Haji Ismail, Mr Haji Cassum. Mr. Shaik Ismail Gulam Hussein Engineer, Munshi Noorkhan, Hakim Mahomed Fazle Allum, Moulvi Abdool Majid and many others.

Proposed by Moulvi Syed Muinuddin:—"That the President and the Secretary of the Coronation Literary Society be requested to address a suitable latter of condolence to His Excellency Sir George Clarke on the lamentable and untimely death of Miss Clarke."

In moving the above proposition Moulvi Syed Muinuddin observed that Bombay had never before been thrilled from end to end with deeper feelings of poignant grief than at the untimely and sad death of Miss Clarke whose genial and angelic nature and the enthusiastic interest she took in all movements for the amelioration of the condition of the public had enthralled the people of Bombay. The Mahomedan community he said specially rued the sad event as the late Miss Clarke had displayed special interest in the Mahomedan community and it was but the other day that Miss Clarke at great inconvenience to herself had paid visits to about eight Mahomedan schools and had evinced keen interest in the education of Mahomedans. He then further dilated upon the various virtues of Miss Clarke and of her illustrious father which have gone to win the sincere devotion of the Mahomedan community.

The proposition was seconded by Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani and supported by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Munshi Abdul Karim. In putting it to the vote the President made observations expressive of the universal and profound sorrow evoked by the death of Miss Clarke. The proposition was then unanimously carried in solemn silence. The meeting then prayed the Almighty Providence to bestow upon His Excellency fortitude enough to tide over this overwhelming calamity.

It was then proposed by Khan Saheb S. Ibrahim Hafiz and seconded by S. Ismail Gulam Hussein, and carried nem con, that to perpetuate the memory of the deceased a Mahomedan Girls' School be founded and conducted under the name of Miss Clarke Girls' School.

POONA.

A meeting of about four hundred ladies of Poona, representing all communities, was held at the Female Training College last evening to pass a resolution expressing their deep sense of regret at the death of Miss Clarke.

Mrs. Ranade, wife of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, presided, and among others present were the Lady Aga Khan, Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Hirabai Pudumjee, Mrs. Slogett, wife of General Slogget, Mrs. Byramjee Pudumjee, Mrs. Swann, wife of Brigadier General Swann, Miss Sargent, Mrs. H. N. Apte, the Misses Ghaswalla, Mrs. Bapoo Dustur, Mrs. J. P. Wadia, Mrs. Bhandarkar, Mrs. Joshi and Mrs. Pavri.

Mrs. Ranade, in opening the proceedings, made a most touching reference to the late Miss Clarke, and Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Hirabai Pudumjee, Mrs. Tukhud, Mrs. Namjoshi, Mrs. Baput and Mrs. Kazisaheb spoke in similar strain. It was finally resolved to forward a letter of condolence to H. E. the Governor.

JALGAON AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

It has been arranged to hold a District Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Jalgaon in the East Khandesh District in the month of February 1910. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages of such an exhibition to the District. It is hoped that the proposed exhibition will stimulate the agricultural and industrial development of the District and afford opportunities for comparison and demonstration.

The show is a new departure for the District, but it is confidently expected that the public will cordially respond to the efforts of the committee.

The Agricultural competitions are generally divided into two classes, viz (1) an open class and (2) a closed class, the former open to exhibitors from all parts of India and the latter restricted to bona-fide cultivators in the East Khandesh District. In the latter special provision has been made for competitors and exhibitors from the depressed classes such as Bhils, Tadvis, Mahars, Mangs, Chambhars, &c., the object being to interest them in the exhibition and to encourage them to improve their condition.

In connection with the exhibition it is also proposed to organize bullock and pony chakara races and other sports as means of amusement so as to combine pleasure with instruction.

An exhibition on the scale contemplated is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000 and the committee hope that the leading sowkars, agriculturists and other gentlemen in the district will give them their best support.

The exhibition is divided into the following sections:-(1) Field and Garden Produce, (2) Live stock, (3) Artisan's work, (4) Manufactures and Machinery, and (5) Miscellaneous

Intending exhibitors should send to the secretaries as soon as possible a list of their proposed exhibits, in the printed form, copies of which will be supplied gratis on application. All entries must reach the secretaries at the latest by the 15th of October 1909.

A list showing the subsections into which the exhibits are intended to be divided is attached. This list will not prevent intending exhibitors from sending articles not specifically enumerated in the list; such exhibits will however be admitted at the discretion of the exhibition authorities.

It is expected that a sum of money between rupees 2,000 and 4,000 in amount will be distributed in prizes. The prizes will not be less in value than the following:—1st prize Rs. 25 to 50, 2nd prize Rs. 15 to 20, 3rd prize Rs. 10 to 20. In special cases, where funds permit, prizes of even higher value may be given. The Secretaries from whom all information may be obtained are Messrs Rupchand Motiram and S. S. Patay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. KRISHNAVARMA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Express of March 11 says:—

THERE is no precedent for the profound feeling of indignation which has impelled 109 members of Congregation at Oxford University to petition the Hebdomadal Council to introduce a statute abolishing the Herbert Spencer Lectureship endowed in 1904 by Mr. Krishnavarma, the Indian seditionmonger, who is editor of the "Indian Sociologist," and to provide for the return of the money to the donor.

The memorial is a remarkable document, and throughly representative of the University. The signatories include the following seven heads of colleges:—

The Master of Balliol.
The Warden of All Souls (Sir W. Anson).
The President of Trinity.
The Provost of Worcester.
The Rector of Exeter.
The Warden of Wadham.
The Master of Pembroke.

The following Professors have signed the memorial:—

Prof. Bourne	Prof. Ker
Prof. Dicey	Prof. Macdonell
Prof. Edgeworth	Prof. Oman
Prof. Egerton	Prof. Townsend
Prof. Firth	Prof. Trevelyan
Prof. Gardner	Prof. Vines

The "Express" was the first newspaper to draw public attention to the doings of Mr. Krishnavarma who, from his luxurious quarters in Paris, directs the "Indian Sociologist" and distributes its copies among Indian students in London.

In the remarkable interview with the "Express" Paris correspondent published on February 18, Mr. Krishnavarma glorified the murderers of the two English ladies at Muzafferpur, and added: "Why do English people come to India? They come to exploit and rob the Indians, and if they die it is a risk of war. But they are not murdered—they are suppressed."

This interview and the letter published by the "Express," in which Mr. Krishnavarma, who is an M.A. of Balliol College, warned all Englishmen "against the risks they run of losing their kith and kin by allowing them to go to India." and defending his action in erecting a memorial to the murderers at India House, Highgate, combined to move the leading men of the University to take this unprecedented action,

FEELING OF HUMILIATION.

Professor Oman, of All Souls, is taking special interest in the fate of the memorial, for he was born at Muzafferpur, the scene of the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy.

"The strongest feeling in the University in regard to this matter is one of great humiliation," he told an "Express" representative yesterday (March 10.)

"We feel that the whole University is humiliated by being under obligations to a man who extols murder and glorifies assassins as 'martyrs,' and who is spreading the poison of sedition in India.

"Are we to include in our University prayer of thanksgiving for our benefactors such a man as this? I sincerely trust not, and I have strong hopes that the lectureship will be abolished, and the capital sum—which I believe to be £1,000—returned to Mr. Krishnavarma, whose name by the way, is no longer on the books at Balliol.

"There will be some delay owing to the necessity of taking counsel's opinion. The Hebdomadal Council will take the opinion of counsel to the University, Mr. J. A. Simon, K.C., the Member for Walthamstow.

"It is in particular a disgrace to the University that this man should be still, if only nominally, on the University Board. By the Decree of Convocation in 1904 the lecturer for each year on Herbert Spencer is appointed by a board of management, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Edward Poulton, Fellow of Jesus, and Mr. Krishnavarma. The stipend of the lecturer was not to be less than £20 per annum."

The Master of Balliol stated that he had a perfect recollection of Mr. Krishnavarma.

"He was here in the early eighties, and was considered clever," he said. "He has now disgraced his College and the University."

A letter from Mr. Krishnavarma was published in yesterday's "Times," in which this gentle Anarchist replies to attacks made upon him by a compatriot. In order to show that he is a recognised leader of the seditious movement, he quotes the following passage from the "Review of Reviews" for January last:—

"All the Indian leaders combined are not wielding the amount of influence that Shyamaji Krishnavarma does to alienate his countryman from loyalty to their British rulers."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS.—March 30.—Col Landon, I of G from Kasauli.
Brig-Genl Campbell, Staff, from Peshawar.
Capt Norman-Young, S and T C, from Simla.
Col Stainforth, 57th Sikhs, from Bannu.
Lieut Thomson, Essex Regt, from Sitapur.
Capt Mansell, 35th Sindi Horse, from Peshawar.
Major Palliser, 75th R F A, from Nowshera.
Major Davies, 22nd P, from Jhelum.
Lieut Tenison, 62nd R F A, from Nowshera.
Capt Waring, 79th C I, from Aurungabad.
Lieut. Marriott, 12th Pioneers, from England.
Maj Ben, 44th Merwara Inf from England.
Lt-Col Poreigdestne, 44th Inf, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30—Capt Hope, to England.
Lieut Marriott, 12th Pioneers, to England.
Lieut Fitz, Gibbon, RFA, to England.
Lt Col Porengdestne, 44th Inf, to England.
Lieut Christopher, 40th Pathans, to England.
Lieut Teminson, 62nd RFA, to England.
Major Chichester, Connaught Rangers, to England.
Major Foley, RI Burkshire Regt, to England.
Major Davies, 22nd P, to England.
Major Farmer, Staff, to England.
Major Palliser, 75th R F A, to England.
Col Onslow, I A, to England.
Col Landon, I of G India, to England.
Brig-Genl Campbell, Staff, to England.
Col Stainforth, 1st Essex Regt to England.
Capt Mansell, 35th Tiwdi Horse, to England.

A KURRUM Valley report states that the Mangals are said to be collecting to raid Idak.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th March shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 222,556 maunds, and Rs. 31,333 in the earnings.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Cup.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

Yesterday evening the Cooperage was the scene of an interesting contest in which the St. Mary's and the Byculla Education Society's Schools met in the finals of the above tournament. At the call of half time the score stood:

St Mary's .....1 Goal.
Byculla..... Nil.

On resumption of play, the Byculla Educationists made many attempts to score, but they failed to get past the defence of their opponents, which was admirable. St Mary's, however, notched goal after goal, and at the call of time won the match and the trophy, for the third time in succession, by 6 goals to love.

Scores—
St Mary's.....6 goals
Byculla..... Nil.

BOMBAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE Tennis Tournament of the Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association was played last evening on the grounds of the Elphinstone College. The tournament was won by the Cathedral Girls' High School.

The different cups were then given away by Miss Ashworth, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division. The Tennis Cup was won by the Cathedral Girls' High School; the Nowroji Wadia, for Badminton, by the John Connon High School; Mrs Watson's Cup for Indian Club Swinging, by the Cathedral Girls' High School; the Lady Muir-Mackenzie Cup for fancy skipping, by B. E. S. High School; the Association Cup for plain skipping, by the B. E. S. Girls' High School; and the Lady Jehangir Cup for skipping was won by the Empress High School.

Mr. Wilkinson proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Ashworth, saying she was the founder of the Association.

Three cheers were then given for Miss Ashworth, Professor Muller, who acted as umpire in the Tennis tournament, and Mrs. MacNee.

The sports proved highly successful, for which great credit is due to Mrs. MacNee and Miss Avabai Nanabhoy, joint Honorary Secretaries.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 3rd April, 1909:—

"A" Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 16+42; length 11·6 miles. Start at 3-50 p. m.

"B" Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 24; length 11 miles. Start at 3-30 p. m.

Tomtit Class Race and "C" Class Handicap.—Course No. 22+2; length 8·7 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

Ship's Boat Handicap Race.—Course No. 18; length 8·7 miles. Start at 3-20 p. m.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.

The following matches will be played to-day at 5-30 in the Mixed Doubles Handicap:—R. D. England and Mrs. Pigot (—30) play W. Sturrock and Miss Gostling (Scr.).

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid (—15) play Mr. and Mrs. Rickard (+15).

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEERS.

Military Sports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 29.

That the patriotism recently awakened in England and the Colonies should quickly have reached the Volunteer forces in India was perhaps hardly expected. The Hyderabad Volunteers have not been much before the public, but the enthusiasm of a handful of members who formed themselves into a mounted section and forced themselves into prominence in spite of many difficulties, has given the Volunteer movement here a wonderful impetus. Their official recognition followed Lord Kitchener's visit to Secunderabad last December, when the Chief was pleased with the workmanlike appearance and general turnout of the scouts. This official recognition was celebrated in a manner which eclipsed anything of the kind ever held in the Garrison and took the form of sports open to the British garrison, His Highness's troops, Schools and Police. A splendid programme was arranged and drew competitors from all sources. Thousands of spectators assembled and the massed bands provided music.

Great interest centered in the section tent-pegging, the prize being Messrs. Spencer and Co.'s handsome Cup, which drew seventeen teams. The team of the Ammunition Column won with two possibles, the next two being the Hyderabad and Secunderabad sections of the Volunteers.

Finglas, of the Volunteers, won the 100 yards flat race, beating the best men in the garrison, Woods of the Cheshires, and Raver, R.F.A., taking second and third places.

The officers tent-pegging with swords was won by Captain Gills, 33rd Cavalry, who takes the Volunteer Challenge Cup.

The medal for the Marathon Race was won by Howard, Royal Fusiliers.

Cadet Green, African Guards, won the sheep cutting in grand style.

The double tent-pegging for Native troops was won by Corporal Hassan, African Cavalry Guards.

The bayonet fighting for Natives was won by Jemadar Imamudin, 97th Infantry, and for scouts by Trooper Taylor.

The skill-at-arms event was splendidly won by Lieutenant Kasim, Imperial Service Troops. Hyderabad won nineteen prizes.

Mrs. Pendlebury presented the prizes to the successful competitors, and Sir Charles Bayley the Long Service Medals to Sergeant Buchanan and Volunteer Betreen. The enthusiasm was intense.

The nucleus of a cycle section has already been formed. On the 31st March a "cafe chantant" will close the official year and also open the year for the Hyderabad Volunteer Mounted Rifles.

MR. E. T. REED ON PARLIAMENT.

Pungent Criticisms.

As answer to the question which was debated at the Authors' Club weekly dinner recently, "Can Humour keep pace with Reality in 1909?" was supplied in the clever menu drawing by the guest of the evening, Mr. E. T. Reed. It represented the portly figure of John Bull merrily dancing along in cap and bells, with the figure of a poor professional jester vainly endeavouring to keep pace with him.

Mr. Reed spoke as follows: A delusion which possesses every Englishman, as I have often remarked, is that the ideal and only way to commence any kind of after-dinner speech is to express bewildered amazement at his selection to give it as his convinced opinion that if a deputation from Bedlam, in strait jackets, had been sent to ransack the habitable globe for some one to make this particular speech no man so totally ill-suited by nature, capacity, and intelligence as himself could have been unearthed. (Laughter). Having thus reduced all concerned in his selection to a state of melancholy introspection and made things thoroughly genial and jolly all round, he then goes on to prove, up to the hilt, that his estimate of his own powers and qualifications is correct. (Laughter.) This has been the practice at English dinner-parties since the days of Cassivelaunus and there is no recorded instance in English history of its having been departed from. The average Englishman clings to this delusion, and will do so to the end with a tenacity which in other days might have been described as British, but which, in altered circumstances, I prefer to call pathetic.

I hope it will not be regarded as too wildly unconventional and Bohemian if I avoid this to-night, and hasten out of danger, "at the double" as Mr. Haldane would put it. (Laughter.) I will therefore hug to myself the comfortable conviction that I am a round man in a round hole—that I am in a hole is self-evident. You can hardly conceive, gentlemen, the delight it gives to a poor fragmentary scribe, whose literary efforts have consisted of some neo-Assyrian, wholly incomprehensible tablets—people who digested them had to go to the South of France to recover their health—in which I broke through sheer inexperience into the tempting amble of blank verse, and of some impudent heraldic lampoons—compulsory coats of arms for distinguished but ungrateful celebrities—to find himself invited into this august company. (Laughter.)

PIONEER OF THE STONE AGE.

I was once something of a pioneer in the bleak, but boisterously animated uplands of the Stone Age. Now I find that many a talented artist, whose powers of execution are somewhat in advance of his ability to originate, has camped out permanently in those healthy regions, and regards me as a belated trespasser if I ever venture back. (Laughter.) If I succumb to a longing to revisit my prehistoric hunting-ground, to revel in the stertorous bellowing of the local Mammoth and the roar of the constricted glacier—exceeding the speed limit—I find some insufferable alien head popped out of my own tents and "caches," wanting compensation for disturbance. (Laughter.) I notice, also, that an author is defined as "a beginner." That is certainly where I come in; but why the Authors' Club should take it lying down, and not bring an action for libel against the "Century Dictionary" I cannot conceive. I feel sure there is money in it. (Laughter.) The English attitude of mind is a fascinating and engrossing study. There are some lovely sights in Nature, and none more so than that of a Briton "approaching" a glass of a someone else's port. (Laughter.) There is a wholesome, insular sense of the gravity of the situation, and of the risks his host is running in submitting to his expert judgment and seasoned senses what is, ten to one, but a mediocre wine. A certain gloomy ritual of inspection and approach is observed, in solemn silence, which strikes terror to the heart of a nervous, thrifty, but up to then, not wholly discredited host. In a lighter mood, and with a somewhat gayer insouciance, he lifts a glass of champagne, but I believe that not more wild, exultant joy comes into the life of one of my countrymen then when he can pronounce it "Corked! badly corked!" (Laughter.) It is just the same, of course when he takes up the week's "Punch."

Another of my unfailing delights is to watch an Englishman entering the Royal Academy Exhibition for the year. There is here the same resolute, resentful air as he approaches it. He deposits his umbrella—under protest, of course—with two mild busy conscientious custodians in the hall—retired wood-engravers, I hope. He eyes them with ferocity and suspicion as the "outposts" of "those confounded painter-fellows"—his first contact for the year ("and, thank Heaven, the last!") with that artistic temperament which goads him to frenzy. He ascends the stairs with firmly set lips, drawing forth with thrifty reluctance the pallid coin which is exacted at the turnstiles by a grasping Academy. He buys a catalogue ("Another of those extortionate dodges, confound 'em!"). He turns its leaves defiantly, and faces the pictures master of himself! He is alone with Art. (Laughter.) There are a few thousand other people there, too, but they also are alone with Art. (Laughter.) There is about as much pleasurable anticipation in his features as when he sits down in the hairdresser's sacrificial chair for a shampoo, and gazes with new-born dislike and gloomy suspicion at himself in the glass. He works his way round with the dogged tenacity of his race to the "picture of the year"—generally quite the worst in the whole show, with a worrying, cryptic title which tortures the country vicarage and divides the suburban "maisonettes" into opposing camps. That's what it is for. (Laughter.)

If he had to admit that it was rather a good Academy, I believe he would burst. If he does extract any pleasure from it all, it is with such an Oriental control of feature and expression that it eludes the observer. This leads me—exactly how I will not pause to ascertain or even to inquire—but by a devious route, to the topic which, for reasons of my own, entirely unconnected with the convenience and comfort of any other human being—I have selected for to-night's fruitful contemplation. One of the happiest of all human delusions, which it would be cruelty to wish otherwise in this world of disillusionment, is that the only genuine and authorised sense of humour resides under one's own hat, or is bounded on all sides—shall I say, looking cautiously round me?—by such wealth of hair as advancing years vouchsafe to one. We all are conscious of the missionary spirit—the desire to impress our own message on our fellow-man, to capture and convert, or, at any rate, to impregnate the national life with our special form of humour, as if it were a religion, like Confucianism or Tariff Reform. Upon my word, it sometimes seems that we are living in the midst of a great humorous "Revival"—almost a Reformation—and as if not only, as Whistler said, "Nature is creeping," but it is already leading by a lap or so. The way was prepared by W. S. Gilbert (greatest of all the missionaries of humour, but now a magistrate, like myself)—(laughter)—Corney Grain, Whistler, Dan Leno, and Grossmith. Then came Anstey, Barrie, Seaman, Bernard Shaw, Jacobs, E. V. Lucas, and Charles Graves Emanuel, and now Pelisser, of the Follies, to my mind another of the greatest. Hascldon, too. (Cheers.) These are the men who have gradually sapped and undermined the gloomy fortress of stodgy British dulness, until now it bids fair to come down with a run, and humour will have come by its own. (Laughter).

MR. BALFOUR AS BINNS.

Let us look around for a moment and see how far and in what high and unexpected places the right spirit has found foothold, and a light-hearted, irresponsible Gilbertian humour seems to order our public life. In Parliament (of which I see, perhaps, more than most people from a lofty standpoint of almost sublime detachment) the thing is absolutely rampant. A Government of great talent and of high resolves, but no particularly clear idea of how or when to give them legislative form, with the predatory instinct fairly well developed, is returned by a gigantic majority, a mighty upheaval of protest against the mellowed futility of their rivals. Possessed of the delusion that the country wanted them and expected them to do things whereas, of course, all it intended to convey was that it could not stand the otherrs much longer it devotes its time and youthful energy to producing measures which are Liberal, at all events in the ammunition, they supply to their opponents. These are passed by colossal majorities. Up they go to the other Chamber. In comes the humour. Under the leadership of many of the members of the very Government that had been fired into the "Ewigkeit," almost their whole programme is poured clattering down the stairs about their ears. And Mr. Balfour, the head and front of the late Governments offending, works it all (like the heroic Binns) by wireless telegraphy and Hertzians waves. He is the irremovable Prime Minister, who, for the look of the thing, agrees to loll for a while on the Front Opposition Bench. This is the two-party system under the humorous regime of 1909. Goverment for the people by the people.

What follows? You will have noticed, of course, the blast of resentful horror this has sent through an outraged and a stultified electorate. So deep is their resentment that, so far, it has not even reached the surface; it boils and seethes far below, no doubt. They are speechless with rage at seeing their chosen Ministry flouted and defied like this; but so delusive is the calm that there is just a risk of your overlooking the lava "rightly struggling to be free." Mark the by-elections. They show clearly enough that the Government, in curbing and controlling these insolent Peers, have behind them—almost too close to be pleasant—a resistless nation which is not thwarted and baffled with impunity. Never was there so tractable a tornado, so tactful and ladylike an avalanche, or one of such angelic docility under almost unthinkable repression (Laughter.)

A PREHISTORIC PEEP.

Turning to the Opposition side, humour admittedly reigns supreme there also. The Unionist Front Bench, in their forward fighting policy of drastic commercial reform, is under the paternal, portly early Victorian guidance of Mr. Henry Chaplin. And what better leader could be found? Neither Rameses II., Charlemagne, nor Tiglath-Pileser was available, of course, for sufficient reasons. Mr. Chaplin has a quaint, but characteristic, way of still speaking of "her Majesty's Government." (Laughter.) I never quite know if he is thinking back to Queen Anne or Queen Elizabeth. (Laughter.) His team consists—I omit Mr. Balfour, of course, as being a convinced Free Trader—of a somewhat uninspired and uninspiring collection of clubmen, Irish lawyers, country gentlemen, with one or two representatives of the Upper Midland Classes. Mr. Austen Chamberlain of course is the son of his father; but that I may point out surely without offence is a distinction which mutatis mutandis he shares with most of the human race. They are all bubbling over with anticipating importance and excitement. They are eager to renew the glories of Waterloo and Trafalgar by bloodless victories over the counters of the Customs House. They have discovered the "elixir of national life," and they feel, dear fellows, with a glow of pride that their admiring countrymen mercifully oblivious to a somewhat discouraging record are thirsting to hand over the trade of the country into their prentice hands for alteration and repair to be "grubbed" up like the London streets or the British Army trusting to them to lay it down again better than ever with a novel patent "macadam." Meanwhile I suppose the traffic would have to go round the other way. (Laughter.)

All I need say to this wholly non-political and long-suffering audience is that Tariff Reform means work for all—if you want to stop it coming that is! (Laughter.) That is of course the plain meaning of this popular and pregnant phrase which has been curiously misunderstood even by Mr. Winston Churchill. There is indeed one of them Mr. Bonar Law who would seem to have a certain fitness for the job he seems to possess some of those solid almost concrete Caledonian virtues that are required for it combined with a healthy vigorous use of the polemic "polexe"; the all-pervading spirit of humour would seem, therefore, to have let him slip in by accident, but then as I was recently privileged to remark in a moment of paternatural and unwonted intelligence "Even Humour nods"!

THE FUNNIEST THINGS.

Turning to another field, we find the same tendency of the Real and the Actual to leave bobbing behind in its wake the most ambitious efforts of the humorists. A few years ago a certain newspaper for instance, was an institution of such ponderous respectability and reserve that Stonehenge and the British Museum seemed quite skittish and Parisian by comparison. (Laughter.) As one passed the stately portals one drew a respectful breath of reverence and mentally bowed low and deep before the majesty of the Windsor Castle of journalism, the Lambeth Palace of the Press. The merest office-boy inside it wore, I believe, episcopal gaiters and corded, rosetted hat, with gold-rimmed spectacles of course, and as he moved impressively about the cloistered pontifical precincts, illumined by stained-glass windows, he was inwardly conscious of the fact that he had been elected a member of the Athenæum Club "under Rule 2" (Laughter.) In getting into a 'bus he would, of course, take precedence of the younger sons of marquises and of rural deans. Times change (Laughter.) This almost sepulchral solemnity and gloom has been much brightened up of late by methods imported from the United States, until now if one met a troupe of saddened plebeians, dressed as Pierrots, with carmine noses and Teddy bears, parading by the kerb of Regent-street, carrying gay attractive posters by Dudley Hardy, and advertising the "dernier cri," one would barely turn one's head or look a second time, so normal would it seem, so inured have we become to the "Thunderer's" pretty, taking, pushful little methods of reclame. (Laughter.)

If it were not for a rudimentary sense of shame, which at last begins to assert itself, I feel sure I could accumulate other evidence of a convincing character, but I want others to convince me I am wrong, and that there is a certain amount of useful work for the humorist and the caricaturist still left to do. But, with vastly more septuagenarians than exist in Ireland besieging to the post-offices, expressing a strong desire for old-age pensions, and explaining that they have not the remotest notion what their age may be, and no earthly means of finding out, so they must be over 70—giving themselves, as an Irish member candidly said the other night, "the benefit of the doubt"; with actresses opening Church bazaars, with actor-managers bathed in tears at having temporarily to tear themselves away from a lot of blank, total strangers they have never seen before for a lucrative tour in the provinces; with elderly or middle aged actors of quite ordinary appearance tracked down and besieged by gaspin clubs of female worshippers; with the Cenac permitting Salome of the severed head, but rigid drawing the line at one of Pelissier's brilliant pos plays; with the whole population buying pict postcards of one another, and of everything u the sun, including the Dare family and the i R. J. Campbell, painted pink by hand, with s gilt jewellery laid on; with the Territorials to l and the entire male population of Great Britain packed like enthusiastic hearings at Cup-ties—wat ing little bullet-headed mercenaries of the proletar playing football, (with their heads) for whate district offers them the best terms; with the o haughty, independent Britons tamely hanging on American straps, in American tubes, and flying and out like rabbits to suit the Yankee exigenci of Americanised traffic—I feel that, at any rate, it arguable whether the humorist can hope any long to compete, and whether we shall not shortly hav to "scrap" him as out of date. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. E. Wake Cove took up the discussion. John Bull, he said, as the typical Reality, would need seven-league boots if he was so outstrip the humour of their distinguished guest and that of his fellow John "Bull-Punchers," as they might be called in Australian slang. Mr. Reed created his own reality, and had added a new Province to the Empire of Laughterland, which should be called "Reedesia." (Laughter.) In his modern-antique wonder-world strange adventures happened with weird monsters of the Etreedian species, whose anatomy consisted mainly of the humero-radial and the funny bones. These side splitting adventures necessitated many stitches in the side by way of repairing the "bust." Such drolleries were a whole Pharmacopœia in themselves, as laughter was the best medicine in the word and he (the speaker) wished to express his personal indebtedness to the distinguished physicians at the head of the table, their guest and their chairman, for many doses of the elixir of life untroubled by the liver!

Mr. Joseph Pennell, the well-known artist and biographer of Whistler was much less complimentary. He was not, he said, a humourist. He once tried hard to be one, and sent in a drawing to "Punch." It came back with a yard-long letter from Sir Frank Burnand regretting that it was not suitable for his paper. So he sent it to the Royal Academy—(laughter)—which he learnt that evening—what he had always supposed—was really a comic institution. (Loud laughter.) In reply he got a letter asking him to kindly remove it. The "kindly" was too bad (Laughter.) British humour, to his mind consisted of nothing but politics. Apart from politics there was no British humour. In Americans and to Frenchman it was accordingly unintelligible. He knew of no more deadly organ of British respectability than "Punch". (Uproar.) He remembered that Gilbert once as

BY THE WAY

DELAGOA BAY.

oa, Bay, which, it is rumoured, will soon nto the hands of Great Britain, is an ant relic of the days when the daring ers of Portugal—Vasco da Gama, rello, and others—founded her Colonial e in Africa, of which so little remains. A port of great value, as it is the nearest ur to the mines of the Transvaal, and lent Kruger cast longing eyes on it in re-war days.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

ce the centre of a feverish swamp, it has gradually drained; electric trams, good damised roads, and a splendid wharf for mers are amongst the recent improveits at the port. The harbour is the extensive in South Africa, and beyond river mouth extends a land-locked bay, ty-six miles in length. The population is 9,850, of which 4,700 are whites—a nge mixture of races from the four corners the earth that gather in the kiosks and s of the Praca Mousinho de Albuquerque en the wind blows in from the sea at ghtfall.

CLERICAL DRAMATISTS.

Some comment has been made on the fact at Mr. Dearmer, the authoress of "Nan ilgrim," which was produced at the Court heatre, is a clergyman's wife. There are, owever, among the Anglican clergy several ccessful dramatists. Among them is the Rev. reeman Wills, vicar of St. Agatha's, Finsbury -brother and biographer of the late W. G. Wills—who wrote "The Only Way" in llaboration with Canon Langbridge. Another rical playwright is the Rev. Forbes Phillips, e unconventional vicar of Gorleston. Mrs. Dearmer is the wife of the Rev. Percy Dearmer, the Christian-Socialist leader, and has ritten several novels.

REMBRANDT ROMANCES.

The Bond-street art-dealer who is said to ave purchased for ten pounds a picture which n examination proves to be a Rembrandt, is o be congratulated on his good fortune. It is not long since London was the scene of another Rembrandt romance. A collector who had purchased a painting at a London auction for £250 sent it to Professor Hauser, the well known Berlin picture restorer, for renovation. He discovered it was a Rembrandt, and a few days later it was sold to Geheimart Koppel of Berlin for £3,000.

THE LATE MR. ALBERT MIDLANE.

Much has appeared about the late Mr. Albert Midlane, who died the other day. The "County Press" of the Isle of Wight, which has a full notice of his career, tells, the circumstances under which his most famous hymn was written: It was on February 7, 1859, that this famous hymn was penned. Stimulated by a passionate desire to write a special message for the little ones, Mr. Midlane, after a busy business day, settled down in the quiet of the evening to what proved the great task of his life, and by two o'clock in the morning his supreme effort hymnology was completed. But it was achieved at the expense of great physical fatigue, which was most marked after a hard day's work in his business, and he recently told the writer of this notice that he was found in a state of collapse and had to be medically attended. But the hymn was completed, added Mr. Midlane. Mr. Midlane wrote altogether about 400 hymns, many of which were published in America.

BISHOP SELWYN'S CENTENARY.

Preparations are now being made for the commemoration of the centenary of George Augustus Selwyn, the first Bishop of New Zealand, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfied. He was born at Hampstead on April 5, 1809. At Eton he had as classfellow Mr. Gladstone, He rowed in the first University boatrace (1829), being a man of fine physique. It is said that he once walked from Cambridge to London in thirteen hours without stopping. It was in 1841, while curate of Windsor, that he was consecrated first Bishop of New Zealand and Melanesia. Over a quarter of a century later he became Bishop of Lichfield, where upon his initiative the first Diocesan Conferance in which the laity were duly represented met in 1868. Bishop Selwyn died on April 11 ten years later.

THE CANADIAN FORESTS.

Some of the Canadians are getting anxious about the disappearance of the woods of the country. We gather from the "Canadian Magazine" that since Confederation their export of unmanufactured and manufactured wood products has reached the enormous value of 1,139,360,534 dols,—the average for the forty-one years being 27,739,281 dols: rising from 19,651,705dols. in 1868 to 49,507,528 dols, in 1908. This is about one and a third times the value of the agricultural products exported during the same period, and four times the value of the fish exported, Unfortunately, it is said, this rich harvest cannot be reaped much longer unless prompt measures are taken for the economic use, protection, and reproduction of the woods in Canada.

"CHEVALIERS OF COMMERCE."

Mr. F. C. Salter, who has been appointed European Traffic Superintendent in Europe for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has something to say in the March number of the "Magazine of Commerce" on a subject which has often been discussed: "What manufacturing Britian lacks abroad," said Mr. Salter, "is industrial representation. It lacks, in a word, commercial attaches. In connexion with the Grand Trunk system, my object in England and abroad is to establish a corps of attaches trained to business with a special eye to organisation England's Consular system is excellent as far as it goes, but it is more political than commercial. While equipping its Consular service with men learned in the art of war, the Foreign Office, Mr. Salter thinks, should also send around experts whom he would call chevaliers of commerce. America and Germany have each a perfectly inspired trade corps d'elite at work in all the great capitals and mercantile centres thoughout Europe and Asia.

THE "BLACK RICE."

It is difficult at present to estimate how many of the Chinese use opium. Various estimates required the use of which, according to Mr. E. W. Thwing, secretary of the Peking to Mr. E. Reform Bureau claim that a moderate estimate would be between 10 and 20 per cent. of the population, and 2 1-2 to 5 per cent. of the female population. It is said that in some places 50 per cent. of the adult males use opium, and at least one-tenth of the women. Before the present anti-opium campaign began there were over 1,000 registered opium dens in the city of Foochow alone. The Chinese often call opium the "black rice."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly valuable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SILK FOR SPRING DRESSES.

Silk will be favourite material during the early spring, and there are several new kinds which merit attention. Shantung, which was so immensely appreciated last summer, has lost none of its vogue, and reappears in a thicker and heavier make than before, more suited for the new models in frocks as well as for the coat and skirt designs shown. For those who prefer something of lighter make there is what is called Spuntung. With its lighter make it is cheaper, and it lends itself to variety of purposes for which the more cumbersome quality is not quite suitable. Crepe eclair is a silken fabric too which takes the most lovely of colourings and lends itself to the most artistic of drapings. Of silken texture also is the new stuff named crepe cashmere, and which if partly woollen, certainly has all the claims to attention usually demanded by silk. Foulards have for a season or two scarcely enjoyed their usual popularity, but once more they have been added to the list of available materials, and in their new patterns will be sure to enjoy unquestioned popularity. The little frock of glace silk is handy for so many purposes that it is never out of date, and this season it will enjoy a record. For all sorts of useful frocks without much trimming it is the favourite stuff, and for travelling there is nothing to equal it. A firm glace resists dust as nothing except alpaca does, and there are many occasions where a silk is correct wear when an alpaca could hardly pass.

GLACE SKIRTS.

A glace skirt in a neat little check, made after the Princess style, admits of so many variations in the matter of blouses that a travelling equipment is very much lightened. As for the silken coat and skirt, they are of endless weight and colour, to suit all tastes and requirements. Oriental taste is responsible for a new blouse which is likely to find favour. It is composed of thin Japanese silk, and has embroidery wrought in silk all over the front width. Such a design as wistaria with foliage is exceedingly pretty, and might be worn with a coat and skirt of one of the new thick-ribbed silks, either in pale green or pale violet, for the intention in selecting the blouse is to repeat the leading colour of the costume in the embroidery. In a silken year ribbons play an important part, and this will be no exception, for the new ribbons are of wonderful beauty of design, colour and texture. Some of them have stripes of gold, silver, or aluminium. Sometimes chemisettes and the dainty finishing touches of frocks have introductions of aluminium ribbon with good effect. Ribbons play an important part in hat trimmings, some of the new straws for travelling or hard wear having nothing save an immense chou of satin ribbon. This sounds far less decorative than it really is for so rich is the quality of the ribbon with one side of say, a lavender grey and the other a soft Parma violet that many really good and artistic schemes can be evolved. Those new hats to which I have already made refernce demand that the hair should be dressed to suit them and so attention must be paid to the new models. In some cases small frames are worn to fill up the wide fronts of the hats, and to enable them to maintain just the right position. The newest shaped hats, like nothing other than an extra large bell, must be worn slightly forward, and that demands that the hair should form a frame for the face of the wearer.

ACCLIMATISATION OF FISH.

The breeding of fish in inland waters is a subject which has been engrossing the attention of the Acclimatisation Society of Western Australia for some years. As to the progress which has been made in this direction in the lakes between Perth and Yanchep though the experiments of Mr. Lionel Le Souef, Dr. Haynes, a member of the Perth Roads Board and a land-owner in the vicinity of Yanchep Caves, has supplied some interesting particulars. Two years and a half ago, he said, Mr. Le Souef placed in the following lakes a supply of diminutive perch, tench, and carp, all being English fish:—Nangebup, Dundebar, Craigie Yanchep, Badgeree, Walsh, Pinjar, Coogee, Margence. A few days ago a farmer named Steele, whose grounds border the Nangebup Lake, found two fish, weighing 2ib, apiece, lying in a furrow, the lake waters having receded. Some surveyors also saw the fish and corroborate the story. Mr. Steele described the fish to Dr. Haynes, who in turn described them to Mr. Le Souef, who at once adjudged them to be golden carp. Dr. Haynes went on to say that he himself has lately seen not only the lakes above mentioned but all the billabongs and creeks leading into them, and that they are simply swarming with fish. So thick indeed are they that he has found it easier to shoot them than to catch them with a hook and line. He pays a great tribute to Mr. Lionel Le Souef for the judgment which he exercised in the disposition of the fish amongst the lakes, some of the latter being more suitable for one species than for another. The lakes are full of crustacea and so forth, and the fish he has placed in these lakes have thrived wonderfully. Some that Dr. Haynes has seen have, he states, been as long as 2ft. 6in. and weighed 10lb. In his opinion the results which have been achieved in these few lakes have been equal to any thing of the kind in the Commonwealth, and are such as to justify the stocking with fish of all the lakes from Perth to the Moore River. Lakes Nangebup and Dundebar are fine sheets of water, some five or six miles long, three miles wide, and 15ft. deep. For a holiday resort Dr. Haynes could suggest no better place than Yenchep, a matter of some 30 miles drive from Perth. There the visitor has not only the fine caves to inspect, but fish in abundance, wild fowl and game in plenty, and three miles off delightful sea beach where such fishing as schnapper, sea herring, flathead, tayler, etc., is to be had to the heart's content.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	19	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	17	11	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	6	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	16	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	63	59	161
This day last year	79	74	173

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

When one considers carefully some of the reviews that greeted the appearance of "Christabel," one begins to feel that what chiefly awoke the aversion of the critics were Coleridge's splendid audacities as an innovator in English rhythms. Even those who were well enough read in the old ballads to appreciate the characteristic effects of his "wizard twilight" took exception to his metres. They voted his most melodious lines, his most musical stanzas as samples of the stuff which Coleridge took for poetry and as having in their ears just as much harmony as the sound of the leper's clapper. The reason is clear. It had never been anticipated that it was possible to alter the type of versification dominant in the eighteenth century. Metres had been fixed for good and all. Thus Hazlitt, commenting on Coleridge's claim to make his rhythms on "a new principle," remarks upon "the monstrous assurance of any man coming forward coolly at this time of day and telling readers of English poetry whose ear has been turned to the lays of Spenser, Milton, Dryden, and Pope, that he makes his metre on a new principle." In other words, if the syllables of a rhythm do not keep time with the tick of the metronome it is worthless. Only posterity has elected to think otherwise.

POSTERITY VERDICT.

Now the fact of posterity sanctioning versification of which the critics disapproved may have a lesson for our own time for our young poets are all for subtle rhythms that seem to most of us of little account. Last month Mr. Gosse said: "With the exception of Mr. Noyes there is not a single English poet of consequence in the younger school who does not treat the strings of his lyre as though he were preluding with a slate-pencil upon a slate. That this is done purposely and in accordance with mysterious harmonic laws entire beyond the comprehension of ordinary ears makes the matter worse. . . . We may hope however some day to regain the use of our ears and to discover once more that music and metre are utterly distinct arts." This seems common sense, but it must be admitted that more wonderful things have happened than that time should justify the young poets to the scorn of their critics.

WRITING AGAINST TIME.

In this month's instalment of his reminiscences Sir Henry Brackenbury tells in "Blackwood" a really good story of writing a book "against time." He contracted with Messrs. Blackwood to write the history of a campaign from which he had just returned home, and felt put upon his honour to finish it as soon as possible. So he enlisted the services of two shorthand writers and flung himself into his task, working at the rate of twelve or fourteen hours a day. As he allowed himself no time for recreation or even exercise, after three weeks the strain began to tell. The doctor hinted at the danger of brain fever, and insomnia was only warded off by a nightly dose of chloral. His physique held out, however and at the end of the sixth week he found he had written, revised, and seen through the press a work running up to 795 pages. After returning his last proof and sending off his preface, he left Woolwich for a spin on the Continent. From Woolwich to Cannon-street he slept in the train, and then changed carriages. From Cannon-street to Dover he again slept in the train. He slept during the crossing of the Dover ferry, and slept all the way from Calais to Paris. There he went to bed in good earnest, and after sleeping almost continuously for four-and-twenty hours, awoke fresh and fit and in the pink of condition to enjoy a holiday in Switzerland.

M. LEMAITRE.

The reappearance in public of Jules Lemaitre will be a welcome assurance that an illness which at one stage threatened to cut short a life valuable to the world of letters, has completely passed away. Perhaps the fact that he appeared as a lecturer on Mme. Recamier may also be taken as an indication that he still affects the literary "conference," and that, accordingly, the books we may expect of him for some time to come will belong to the same class as his "Rousseau" and "Racine." If so, no one will have reason to complain, but it is interesting to remember that it was in dramatic criticism that he first blazed a trail. From 1884, the year in which he cast his teacher's gown into the nettles and succeeded Weiss on the staff off the "Debats," his dramatic notices were a weighty element in the theatrical life of Paris method has influenced not only most later critics in France but those of other countries and our own among the number. It is simply the method of impressionism. "I could judge a book or a play," he once said, "by canons as well as anyone else, but then I should not be sincere. I could not be sure of my canons, but of my impressions I can be absolutely certain. Thus to receive a vivid impression to analyse it, to understand it thoroughly, and then to explain it sincerely to others, is all his art. The way he has applied this principle to the criticism of literature and the drama has been itself criticised. He has been charged with being unduly "ondoyant et divers." Thus M. Doumic says that it is M. Lemaitre's practice to divide his article into three parts. In the first he makes an assertion, in the second a counter-assertion, and in the third he demolishes them both. Thus also Catulle Mendes said that Lemaitre, in his anxiety to see all round a thought, would, after surveying it from its four sides, invent a fifth side and survey it from that too. The pinch of truth underlying those exaggerations is that M. Lemaitre practises the principle of what the French call "renanisme," and while espousing one side of a question insists upon knowing what may be said for the other also. He may do so to a bewildering extent sometimes, but on the other hand, when a reader who as read a critique of his with a due appreciation of the ingenious play of thought, the wide range of information, and the little "developments" which the critic allows himself turns the pages backward to grasp the article as a whole, he generally finds that the impression of the writer has been magically transferred to his own mind, and that he has a juster idea of the merits and demerits of the play under discussion than could possibly be communicated by methods more direct.

A SLANG DICTIONARY.

Readers will find some fine "confused feeding" in Mr. J. Redding Ware's "Passing English" of the Victorian Era." It is practically a slang dictionary, and it would seem, some familiar phrases have had unexpected origins. Thus the word "catchpenny" does not mean what it seems to mean. In 1824 a publisher named Catchpin issued a ballad, "We are alive again," which because it was supposed to relate to a recent sensational murder case and execution sold to the extent of two millions and a half copies; hence a worthless publication was a "Catchpinny affair." Let her rip goes back to the time of intense competition of steamers on the American rivers, and was the ejaculation of any reckless captain who was willing to risk his boilers and his ship rather than lose the chance of winning the race. On the other hand, "All my eye and Betty Martin" goes back to pre-Reformation times. The patron saint of beggars was St. Martin, and, as in the South of Italy such mendicants begged in the opening phrase of the prayer to that saint, "O mihi, beate Martine." As some beggars are humbugs the locution became an expression of incredulity. Some less-known phrases must have had only a momentary existence. Thus about 1855, a "huge swell" was a lumpy-roar, a corruption of "Emperour."—Napoleon III., who was then popular. Nelson's sailors spoke of Frenchmen as "Jimmy Ronds," because, naturally, their first exclamation on meeting a gallant British tar was "Je me rends."

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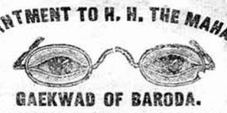
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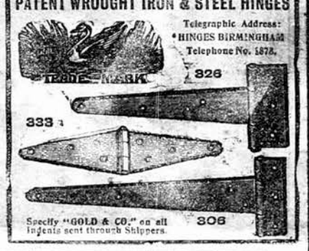

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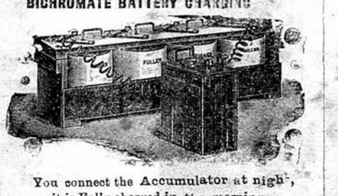
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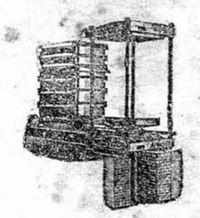
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1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 29, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 30, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/2	7/16	
do. Rentes	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	86 7/8	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	81 7/8		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/16		unchgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4		unchgd
do. in New York ...	50 3/8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46		1 1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since 14th	
do Short London Bills			Jan. 09
3 months' sight.	1 7/4		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 3/4		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	1/4	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £900,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.—unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair dem...nd steady
Futures	Quiet but steady
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Quiet.
Total Sales	...7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports	... 8,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·00+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·93	4·93	4·95	4·97	5·00
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**		**Nov.-Dec.**
4·97	4·94	4·92		4·90
+05	+04	+04		+03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	15,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Do to Continent	11,000

Spot Cotton—9·85+10

Futures—Month of May 9·52+10 } Advanced on favorable cables and on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.

Do. do. July 9·41+10 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 3-8+1-16

Futures—Month of May ... 9·48+13

Do. do. July ... 9·54+10

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 43 1-2—May-June—London—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—3,830,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—4·0 1-8—April-May—Done—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian.—No Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 1-4 March-April—Antwerp—Done.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 42 3/8 April-May—H A and D—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—40 1-4—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 3-8+1-8.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s. 4 1-2d.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 2d.—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£68
Yellow Metal	5 3-4d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [30TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
6 Bundles Rupees	7,524	Jeddah	A A Rahim
10 Packages Soys	19,155		
Gold Coins ...	27,657	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees	13,866		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	14,628 bales.
Wheat	19,042 cwts.
Linseed	26,120 "
Rapeseed	9,546 "
Gingellyseed	1,251 "
Poppyseed...	1,094 "
Groundnuts	752 "
Castorseed...	4,250 "
Rice	3,215 "
Myrabollams	9,572 "
Cottonseed	11,760 "
Mowrasced...	20 "
Gram	4,913 "
Joowar	1,192 "
Maize	56 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 30.

Markets closed for Ramnavami Holiday.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

There was no change in exchange to-day. Bank of Bengal shares are quoted at 1,460. In coal, Barabonis rule at 15 1-4; Bhalgora at 17 1-2; Bengal Giridih at 21 1-4; Charnock Colliery at 15-16; Equitable (new issue) at 17; Jumoni at 8 3-4; Kosoonda and Nyadee at 38; Lakurka at 4 5-8; Matigara at 8; Peepratand at 4 1-8; Ranegunge at 19 and 19 1-8; and the Standard at 16 and 15 3-4. In Jute, the Alliance ordinary stands at 160 and Baranagore ordinary at 61. In miscellaneous, Carew Sugar is quoted at 29.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22rd March 1909 as compared with the statement of 16th March 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	March 16. Rs. a. p.	March 23. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000 0 0	1,65,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,56,63,898 10 0	1,66,25,691 12 10
Other Deposits, &c	16,45,88,718 7 3	16,45,86,177 2 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,21,123 2 1	20,94,258 0 1
Sundries	17,74,079 7 10	18,62,027 6 9
Rs...	21,93,47,820 11 11	22,16,78,149 6 1
ASSETS.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,79,54,887 0 0	2,79,35,902 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	38,33,715 0 0	38,41,520 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,87,70,335 11 5	4,96,42,993 1 0
Bills discounted, &c	5,13,84,414 4 8	5,08,58,667 4 9
Balances with other Banks ...	2,70,15,754 12 5	2,62,12,461 8 2
Bullion	85,34,046 12 10	44,58,786 13 10
Dead Stock.....	2,950 12 0	3,202 12 0
Stamps	18,98,427 1 1	19,20,890 5 5
Sundries	16,776 5 10	17,154 5 0
	1,84,884 12 3	1,75,386 14 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	16,45,96,702 8 6	16,50,76,165 0 8
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	5,47,51,127 3 5	5,66,01,984 5 5
	21,93,47,829 11 11	22,16,78,149 6 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,86,216	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	4,75,578	do
Other Deposits	7,459	do
Post Bills.....	12,73,120	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,680	Decrease.
Loans	8,72,658	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.....	5,25,747	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills.....	8,03,293	do
Cash at Head Office	15,93,362	Increase.
Cash at Branches	2,52,486	do

Percentage 30·56.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th March on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	297	575	8	880
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	14,45,000	29,20,000	41,000	44,06,000
Totalfor12weeks	15,95,000	32,10,000	45,000	48,50,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,36,361	2,19,347	2,301	3,58,009
Per mile of Ry...	270	435	5	710
Total to corresponding date...	17,59,645	28,71,696	45,697	46,77,088

Increase for the week .....Rs. 85,991
Do. to date... .....Rs. 1,72,962

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th March on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	17	.....	46
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	4,600	4,500	.....	9,100
Totalfor18weeks	5,100	4,800	.....	9,900
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	553	307	3	863
Per mile of Ry..	32	18	.....	50
Total to corresponding date..	5,293	5,787	53	11,133

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 63
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,233

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th March, on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	113	135	4	252
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	16,86,000	30,25,000	72,000	47,83,000
Totalfor12weeks	18,86,000	32,65,000	79,000	52,30,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,64,663	2,15,707	4,606	3,84,976
Per mile of Ry..	93	122	2	217
Total to corresponding date..	20,10,214	37,90,717	72,415	58,73,346

Increase for the week .....Rs. 63,024
Decrease to date.....Rs. 6,43,346

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	74½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	750
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	110
Kreul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba.....	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ..	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	670
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Barma New Issue.....	...	...	300	437½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	105
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	865exd
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	337½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 60	342
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing...	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	....	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	535
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
	B. 10	10	Nil.	14 1-2
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	Q. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	62
	P.150	40	2dis	6½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 16	xd 32½
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	330
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Asar Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20 xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	550
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20 xd	490
Century	100	100	50 cd	270
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,575
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	680
Crescent	100	100	5	103½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
David	250	250	20	415
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	290
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	242
Finlay Mills	250	250		237½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,755
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	510
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475cd
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	120
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	610
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	350cd
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	180
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	975
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	765xd
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	760
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,895
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,260
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd2,300
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	590
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	925
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,300
S. Mahratta.....	250	200	20	207½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,210
Sun	250	250	25	207½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,270
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,125cd
The Ebrahim Pabany Mills				186
The Fazulbhai Mills				242½
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

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STYLE RIGHT
FIT RIGHT

CUT RIGHT
MAKE RIGHT
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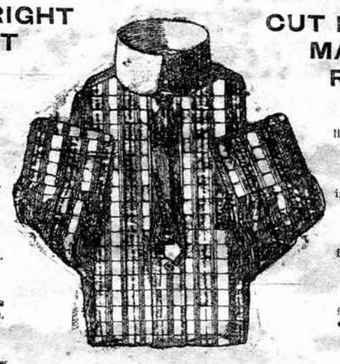

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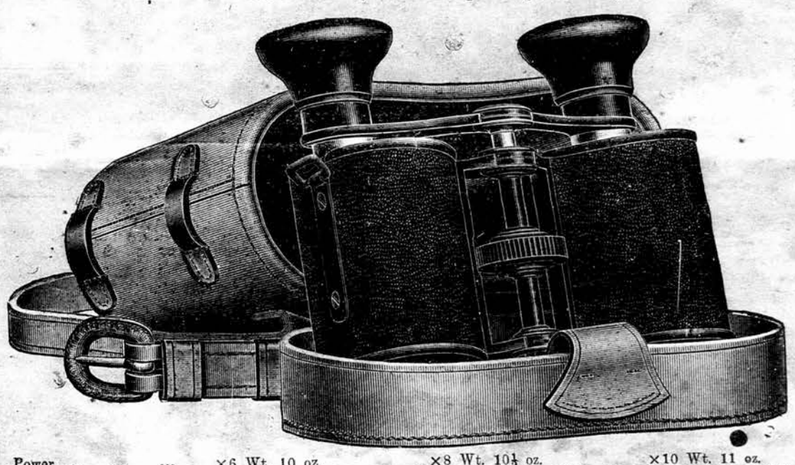
The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



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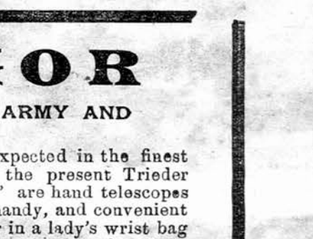

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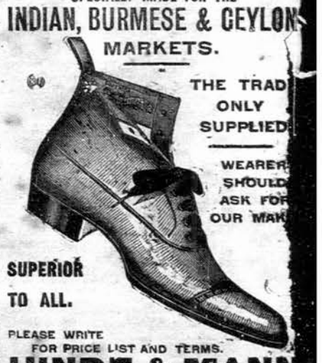

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for the certain relief of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, and DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH COORG.

Pollibetta, 20th March.—An atmosphere of smoke from jungle fires pervades the whole country, but the precautions taken have sufficed to keep the rubber clearings free of fire.

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, of Ammatti, South Coorg, deserves great praise for his successful exertions in starting an English Vernacular School at that place. He raised subscriptions and purchased a commodious building which belonged to Messrs. McDowell and Co., of Madras, for Rs. 2,500, half of which has since been contributed by Government. There are, I believe, about 86 pupils at present on the rolls. Government have recognised the institution and are providing trained teachers.

There was another unseasonable downpour of rain in these parts of the 21st February, the amounts gauged ranging from 50 down to 10 cents. With the store of moisture in the ground from the previous rain in January, 35 to 50 cents brought out a very fine display of blossom. Even 20 cents brought out a fair show. This blossom will probably set all right as the previous January blossom did, the berries resulting from which have swelled quite nicely. It is the buds left on the trees which run the risk of being scorched. They are at present, however, keeping quite fresh and bid fair to hold out for a considerable time, and if good rain should come within the next three weeks the prospects of good crops for next season would still be very promising. Since the rain on the 21st February there have been two or three cloudy days, but, on the whole, the weather has been fine and warm and high east wind has prevailed. All work is at a standstill, except some little manuring. The ryots over the border in the Mysore country have failed to respond to the demand for cattle manure, and such manure as was available locally has had to be utilised. Large quantities of fish, bones and poonac have also been imported.

NELLORE.

Nellore, 23rd Mar.—The following is a list of the names of the winners of medals and of money prizes in the Nellore Educational Exhibition held in February. The medals and prizes will be forwarded at an early date to the winners. About 70 certificates of honourable mention are also expected to be issued :—

Medals.—Abdul Majeed (A. B. M. Boy's High School, Nellore—apparatus to show the attraction of the earth); K. Rangayya (Board School, Kovur—astronomical charts in Tel.); M. Venkatkrishnayya (Teacher, Kottapet, Guntur relief map and relief globe); P. Elizabeth (A. B. M. Training School Ongole—products map); M. William (A. B. M. Girls Training School, Nellore—a special map).

Prizes—A. Ananda Row (Teacher, Gunur—general maps); Mahomed Ali Beg (Board School Atmakur—products map); T. Krishnamacharlu (V. R. H. School, Nellore—relief map); R. Ramaswamy (Board School, Muddalur—village site map); C. Sundarumma Government Girls School, Mulappet—language map.)

Medals.—N. Kuppuswamy (A. B. M. Girls' High School, Nellore); M. Raghavayya (V. R. High School, Nellore); B. Govinda Chetty (A. B. M. High School Nellore).

Prizes.—B. Solomon (A. P. M. Girls' School, Nellore); B. Hanumanta Rao, Board High School, Bapatla).

Medals.—Mr. R. Paranjjotti, B.A., L.T., (stamps, etc.) Mr. M. Subramanyan, B.A. L.T., insects, etc) Government Girls School, Ongle, (pressed leaves); Board School, Kone (fibres, stones, etc.); Board School Royadrug (stones)

Prizes.—None awarded.

Medals.—Hamida Bi (Mahomedan Schools, Adoni—gold lace work); T. C. Maria (A. B. M. Girls' Schools, Nellore—drawn thread); Miss K. Alice (A. B. M. Girls High School Nellore—Berlin work); V. Vedavalli Tayaramma (Government Girls School, Nellore Town—knitting.)

Prizes.—Sudaramma (T. Arm School crochet lace.)

Medals.—T. Seshayya (Teacher, Gunudmeda School—card board work); B. Chinniah (Brahmadevam School clay work); T. Dharmalingam Pillay (V.R.H. School, Nellore clay modelling); Government Hindu Girls School—Mulappet—(clay work by pupils); Government Girls School Sunchampet—(leaf and fibre work by pupils.)

Prizes.—P. Seshayya (Board School, Krishnampet—fibre work); G. Somayya (Teacher, Guntur Range—card-board work).

Medals.—Mr. V Sayanna Sastry, B.A.L.T., (syllabuses of work); V. R. S. School, Nellore (syllabuses of High School work); Mr. K. V. Rama Rao B.A.L.T., (Time tables.)

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 24th March.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, left for Bombay last night, to meet Mrs. Stuart Fraser, who will arrive from England on Friday.

Captain T. C. Burke, 125th Napiers Rifles has assumed charge of the Adjutantcy of the B. R. Volunteers during the absence on six months' sick leave, of Captain D. C. M. MacLean.

In the Bangalore Brewery Cup Tournament, "F" and "H" Compaies, Sherwood Foresters, played a drawn game yesterday scoring on the ground of the British Soldiers' Club, each team scoring 1 goal. The match will be played again on the 1st April.

The Dewan is giving a farewell Garden Party at "Pathan Baven" on Wednesday, the 31st instant, in honour of Mr. E. Maconochie, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah.

The 1st Sherwood Foresters are celebrating the anniversary of the distinguised part that the Regiment took in the storming of Badajoz during the Peninsular War, with their Annual Sports on the 7th April. On the same date the Officers of the Regiment are giving a quadrille party in the Regimental Gymnasium.

The death occurred, rather suddenly, yesterday morning, of Mrs. Duckworth, wife of Captain Duckworth, I.S.M.D. (retired). The deceased was well known in the Station and was popular with all with whom she came in contact. The funeral took place at the Kulpully Cemetery yesterday evening, the Rev. W. A. Lowsley, officiating. The Choir of St. John's Church attended at the graveside and sang the hymns, "On the Resurrection Morning" and "Rock of Ages."

About six months ago a serious accident occurred to a cow herded in the vicinity of the Hebbal. He was grazing his cattle about a mile behind the butts and was struck by a bullet, which is believed to have come from some native troops, which were going through their musketry course at the extreme left of the ranges. The man subsequently died of the wound and the Mysore Government have now approached the Military Department with a request that they will increase the length and height of their butts so as to reduce the danger of stray bullets flying over them.

Mr T. B. Copeland, I. C. S. Sessions Judge to-day continued his enquiry into the charge of murder brought against Ramana. Ten witnesses were examined up to yesterday evening. The most important witness examined to-day was the mother of the murdered woman, and the chief point of her statement was that she identified the blood-stained clothes found near the scene of the murder as the clothes used by the accused. A "cholra" employed by a family living in the house where the deceased, Moothialamma, was murdered, also gave some information relating to the events that immediately preceeded the discovery of the murder. The case is proceding.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 23rd March.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Provincial Council of the Anglican Diocese of Travancore and Cochin was held on the 18th instant, under the presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Gill, the Bishop. The Pastors and lay delegates from the thirty-two pastorates were present.

The Bishop, in his introductory speech, referred, among other things, to the meeting of the Pan-Anglican Congress, which he attended. He was disappointed that there were only a very few foreign representatives—one Indian clergyman from Bombay, one layman from the Punjab, and two African Bishops. It was, therefore, a Congress of Europeans: a Pan-Anglican Congress should embrace indigenous churches also. This defect, the Bishop hoped, would be remedied in future. Travancore was represented by six Englishmen. He was thankful for the amount of £740-8 which this Diocese contributed to the Pan-Anglican thank-offering. A portion of this offering had been given to India, but owing to certain objections, had not been subdivided yet. The whole amount now in the hands of the Metropolitan would be invested and the interest used for the different Dioceses. Out of the share which the C.M. Society received, £51 had been placed at the disposal of the Council.

The year 1908 was one of progress and improvements. The Bishop was absent in England for most of the year, when the Diocese was ably administered by his Commissary, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Palmer. The Diocese contained 32 pastorates with 208 stations under 27 pastors and 442 lay workers, of whom 405 were males. Out of the 47,847, members of the Anglican Church in the land, 13,039 are Communicants. The income of the Council from all sources was Rs. 20,244-1-7, being an increase of Rs. 3,643 over last year's. The interest of Rs. 2,186-12-2 accrued on the Three Year's Enterprise Fund was divided among the four District Councils. The special public appeal for help made to clear the adverse balance of the Council did not meet with a ready response, only Rs. 265 having been realised from the effort. There was still a deficit of nearly Rs. 6,000. The people showed an increasing desire for English education. The Council maintained five English Schools of the Second Form standard and three of the Third Form standard, and all of these received grants-in-aid from the Government: 17 Upper and about 260 Lower Primary Schools were in existence in the several pastorates and stations of the Diocese. One hundred and six schools received grants to the amount of about Rs. 1,606 per month from the Governments of Travancore and Cochin. In the English Schools 664 Christians and 143 heathen pupils received their instruction, while in the Primary Schools 4,241 Christian boys and 2,288 girls and 1,287 non-Christian boys and 232 girls were being educated.

The Bishop announced to the meeting that with regard to the question of transferring the properties which now stand in the name of the C.M.S. to that of the Council, he had not yet heard anything from the Home Committee to which the matter had been referred. The Bishop said that they should try with one or two concrete cases instead of dealing with the abstract question, and each case should be settled on its own merits.

The question of Sunday marriages then came up for discussion. It not unfrequently happens that members of the Anglican Church had to seek for brides or bridegrooms from among those of the Syrian Church, who preferred to have marriages solemnised on Sundays. So it was resolved that a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the desirability or otherwise of framing rules with regard to Sunday marriages, and if considered desirable, to frame such Rules and submit them to the Council.

A lively discussion took place with regard to the dowry question, which was referred to by Miss Annie Baker. The Secretary was asked to thank Miss Baker for the efforts in the matter. It was the general opinion that tracts and booklets should be published and widely circulated, so as to form public opinion on the matter, among all sections of Christians in the country.

Allied to the question of dowry was the one of marriage fees. The father of a bride was bound to pay the Church one-tenth of her dowry as a fee, and with the abnormal increase of dowry, everyone began to feel the burden of this fee. So the matter engaged the attention of the Council, and it was resolved that a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the desirability or otherwise of revising and enlarging the existing rules for marriage fees, and, if considered desirable, to frame such rules and submit them to the Council. A strong Committee to deal with this question as well as that of Sunday marriage, and consisting, among others, of Dr. E. Poonen, Mr. P. Cheryan, District Judge, Mr. P. M. Vakil, Anchal Superintendent, and Mr. John Kurian, B.A., B.C.E., M.E., Assistant Engineer, was formed.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 25th March.—Mr. Skinner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been transfered from Malapuram to Kurnool, and Mr. M. Nadar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, from Palghaut to Madura as Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police.

Of the fifteen students sent up from the Mahe Government School for the recent French lower secondary examination, thirteen have been successful, including a Mahpilah boy, named Khader, whose people intend sending him to Pondicherry in order that he may receive a Collegiate education there.

The proprietors of various private printing presses in this town are submitting a Memorial to Government praying that orders may be issued prohibiting the Cannanore Central Jail Press from accepting and executing orders for Local Board and Municipal printing work.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 25th March.—Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., having arrived here yesterday morning and relieved Mr. R. A. Graham, the Collector, the latter left yesterday evening for Madras en route to England on furlough. There was a large gathering of official and non-official gentlemen on the platform to bid him farewell. Mr. Graham was a popular and very efficient Collector. He took a very keen interest in the scheme of sanitary improvement of Bellary. During the merchants' strike which took place in Bruceptta in September last, his tact was so great that a serious disturbance was averted. Several group photographs were taken last week, one consisting of the Collector and his Revenue Staff, another the Collector and District Board members and a third the Collector as President of the S. P. C. A. with the members thereof.

The Association has sent a Memorial to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, in accordance with his Resolution passed at a meeting held on the 18th instant, on the Association learning that the Collector had recommended to Government to veto the elections of two of the three Councillors elected as Municipal Councillors on the 1st March, on the ground that either they were leaders or members of the merchant strike of September, 1908.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 26th March.—The weather is excessively hot and dry. Last night rain clouds banked up, and we were under the impression that we were to have a good shower, but it resulted in the merest drizzle.

Mr. E. F. Handcock is the only candidate who has been nominated to fill the office of Chairman, and accordingly an election will be held on the 14th April.

Entries for the Ootacamund Polo Tournament close on the 20th April. The usual Challenge Cup value Rs. 500 to be won three years in succession, and four small Cups to individual players will be presented to the winning team.

I regret to have to record the death on Wednesday of Assistant Surgeon Theobald (retired at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The deceased was an old and much respected resident of this Station, and great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Theobald, her son and three daughters in their bereavement.

Colonel Stevenson, President of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, leaves for England in April, which will necessitate the finding of another resident to fill this office. Mr. Peplee Marsden's services on the Bench will be lost also for six months, as he proceeds to England next week.

Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., Collector and District Officer, returned to the Station during the week and yesterday inspected several sites for the location of the Government Secondary School. The most favoured site is Messrs. Gool Mahomed's old shop, which property, with some five acres of land, the owner wants to sell for Rs. 25,000. It would be well if Government took this up, as at present it is in a dilapidated condition, and situated as it is facing the public market will prove an eyesore. If the property falls into the hands of a capitalist and it is eventually acquired, it is sure to fetch many times the price now asked. Mr. Francis proceeds to Coonoor on the 29th and 30th instant.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 26th March.—Commencing from Wednesday next, the 31st instant, a series of four lectures will be given at the Wesleyan Church, St. John's Hill, on "The Heroes of the Reformation." One lecture will be given every Wednesday evening following till Wednesday, the 21st April. Next Wednesday the lecture will be "John Wycliff" by the Rev. A. R. Fuller. On Wednesday, the 7th April, the Rev. J. E. Reilly will lecture on "John Huss." "Martin Luther" will be the subject of the discourse by the Rev. J. V. Roberts on the 14th April, and the final lecture will be "William the Silent" by the Rev. A. R. Slater. The lectures are being given in connection with the Wesleyan Guild, and will commence at 6 p. m. on each occasion. A very small admission fee will be charged.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. T. B. Copeland, I. C. S., resumed his enquiry into the charge of murder against Ramanna, in connection with the Convent Road tragedy at 8 a. m. to-day. Three more witnesses for the prosecution having been examined, the accused made a statement. He denied having committed the murder and pleaded an "alibi". His statement was a long one, and was devoted almost entirely to explanation of his movements on the 15th, 16th, and 17th February. The murder was committed on the night of the 15th instant. Accused stated that he was in Madras on the 15th, 16th and 17th. He had quarrelled with his wife and spent practically the whole of the 15th and 16th February in wandering about Madras, having his food at wayside coffee shops and liquor shops. He stated that he had wandered practically over the whole of Madras, the Marina, the Fort, Egmore, Georgetown, Royapettah, Teynampet, and Triplicane, and only returned to his master's quarters in Government House compound on the 17th February. He then described his arrest by the Bangalore Police, and gave a long account of his experiences while in Police custody, saying that he had been beaten, tortured and generally ill-treated with the object of being induced to confess to having murdered the woman in Convent Road. The recording of this statement occupied the greater part of the day. The case is proceeding.

PUDUKOTTAH.

Trichinopoly, 25th Mar.—On the 15th instant, Dewan Bahadur Venkatram Doss Naidu, B. A., B. L., the Dewan of Pudukottah, handed over charge of his office and left for Trichinopoly. A large crowd was gathered in front of the ex-Dewan's residence at the time of his departure and almost all the principal officials and non-officials of the town were present to see him off. The ex-Dewan, who was visibly affected, thanked all present for their kindness.

The new Council was installed by the Political Agent, Mr. M. Young, I. C. S., at 3-30 P. M. on the 15th instant. The function, which took place in the Dewan's Durbar hall, was a public one, and most of the State officers and other residents of the town were present. The Political Agent explained that he had been requested by H. H. the Rajah to instal the new Council, as he himself would not be present in spite of his great desire to do so. Mr. Young said that owing to the instability of His Highness to remain continuously in India on account of his ill-health, it was found necessary to make due provision for the conduct of the administration during his absence and that the new constitution, viz., Council consisting of the Supperintendent of the State (President-in-Council) the Dewan and an "ex-officio" Member (the Chief Judge) was formed by H. H. the Rajah, in consultation with Government. He read a notification on the subject and then introduced to the Assembly the Superintendent, Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., who, he said, was specially selected by H. E. the Governor, the Dewan, Mr. Vice Raghunatha Doraisvami Rajah, B.A., and the "ex-officio" Councillor, Mr. C. Rajagopala Pillay, B.A., B.L. The members thanked His Highness and the Madras Government for selecting them for the various offices and the Political Agent for having come from Trichinopoly for the installation. The principal officers were then introduced to the Political Agent by the Dewan, and the Meeting then dispersed after giving cheers for the King-Emperor and the Rajah.

An informal Meeting of the Council was subsequently held.

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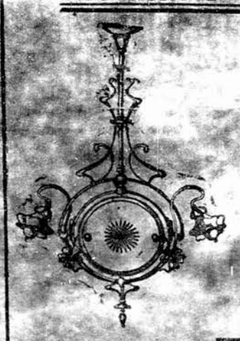

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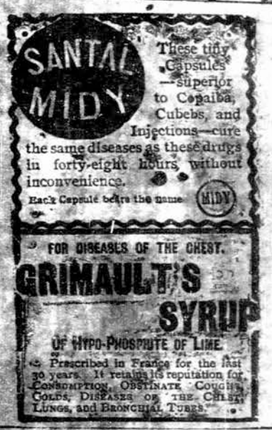

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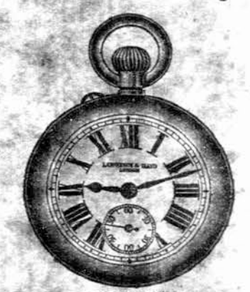

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